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GREAT BRITAIN FOR BILATERAL PEACE TREATIES

President Coolidge's Proposals Keenly Commented on in London Press

OFFICIALS OPPOSE MULTILATERAL PACTS

Question of United States' Reservations Again Referred to by Papers

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—The British reception of President Coolidge's outlaying war proposals are critical but not unhelpful. A preference for bilateral as opposed to multilateral treaties was expressed in authoritative circles when The Christian Science Monitor representative sought the British official attitude toward the American overtures for a comprehensive treaty "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy."

This should not be taken to mean that Great Britain would not sign such a treaty for the British Government regards with the greatest sympathy all attempts to reduce the possibility of war, and would do the utmost to further any methods having that end in view. It would prefer a series of bilateral or two-nation treaties. It has found by experience that whenever negotiations were embarked for multilateral agreements against war open to all countries, one nation insists on reservations on this point and another on that, with the result that the treaty's value was seriously impaired and complications and inconsistencies were introduced.

Three Schemes Turned Down

Three schemes have been proposed in the League of Nations—Lord Esher's treaty of 1922, Viscount Cecil's treaty of mutual assistance in 1923 and the protocol of arbitration, security and disarmament in 1924, and all have had to be turned down. Much difficulty was even found last session in the Assembly in molding the simple Polish resolution against an aggressive war to suit the requirements of all the powers. Under this document, which already binds all the League members, "All wars of aggression are, shall and always will be prohibited; 2. Every capacity means must be employed to settle disputes of every description which

pending the receipt of the text of the draft treaty, the United States has sent to Paris which is eagerly awaited here, official comment on the terms of the American proposals are withheld. The Westminster Gazette says: "Such treaties... cannot be considered in any sense as a substitute for the League of Nations. Their tone should not mislead anyone into the belief that America is less desirous of peace than are we who stand so much nearer the vortex of the storm belt. They seem to us to argue excessive caution on the part of Americans such an attitude of suspense is entirely justified. . . . What is offered appears to make not the smallest advance upon the existing Root arbitration treaties."

Question of Reservations

The Daily Telegraph said: "It goes without saying that the suggestion for the conclusion of such a treaty by the United States of a treaty outlaying war, on the same lines as the Franco-American pact now under discussion, will be most sympathetically received. . . . but the American reservation is decidedly wider than those recently mooted in official circles in relation to 'all in' arbitration treaties between Great Britain and foreign powers." The paper referred also to the important subject of the rights of neutral trade at sea in war time as falling within the United States reservations.

The Daily News reminds its readers that Great Britain and the United States have, in addition to the Root

Russia Places Ban on Home-Brewed Liquor

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

MOSCOW—CONFORMING with the decision of the Soviet authorities to wage an intensified campaign against samogon, or home-brewed liquor especially used by the peasants, the all-Russian Soviet executive committee has decided to forbid the manufacture of samogon, even for personal use, as well as the manufacture, sale or repair of implements designed for making samogon. Violations are punishable by a month's hard labor or a fine of 100 rubles.

The regulations will be communicated to the local authorities by radio.

Lawyer Repays Those Who Lost Through Advice

Big Estate Shared With Clients Who Did Not Fare Well—One Gets \$35,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The legal profession has found in the will of the late Gavin McNab, noted California lawyer, a precedent and a heritage. He left money to reimburse clients who lost by his advice.

The will, filed in the probate court here Jan. 3, disposes of an estate valued at between \$600,000 and \$800,000 earned in fees since Mr. McNab left his place as a youthful clerk in the famous Occidental Hotel here, and decided to study law.

Of this amount \$40,000 was returned to two clients who paid Mr. McNab for advice as to investments upon which they lost.

To Mrs. A. M. Elkins of Palo Alto the attorney willed \$35,000 "to cover the results of certain investments I made for her and certain advice I gave her which did not turn out well."

Joseph P. Fennell of San Francisco was given \$50,000 in the will to cover losses incurred as the result of an investment made by Fennell on advice given by Mr. McNab.

"The investment did not turn out as well as expected. This will compensate him," Mr. McNab wrote in his will, which was in his own handwriting.

In addition to \$35,000 he left to Miss Lucy Dunn, his secretary for many years, Mr. McNab left her \$20,000 "for certain charities not to be disclosed" and added that his secretary was not to be interrogated in any way as to the use made of the \$20,000. Half of the estate Mr. McNab left to his widow. Numerous generous bequests to charities and friends also featured the will.

PAPER PLANT EXPANDS

SANDUSKY, O. (AP)—Purchase of seven additional plants is announced by the Hinde & Auch Paper Company, giving the concern a total of 28 manufacturing plants in the United States and Canada. The new firm absorbed by the Hinde & Auch Company were the J. M. Raffel Company of Baltimore and the Thompson & Norris Company, with plants in Brooklyn, Boston, Brookville, Ind., Toronto, Ont., Montreal and Quebec.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

FEDERAL AERIAL CONTROL VITAL, SAYS LINDBERGH

On Eve of New Era of Development, He Tells Congress, and Regulation Is Vital

Sees Great Future Progress

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal supervision of American commercial aviation as a means to developing it was advocated by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the House Appropriations Committee, it was revealed with the report of a bill to provide Commerce Department funds.

The flier, now making his way among the Central American republics, testified at the Capitol on behalf of the aeronautics branch of the department just prior to his hop-off for Mexico.

Colonel Lindbergh pictured air navigation as on the threshold of a glowing future and urged Congress to legislate in its interest. He recommended widespread airways, "not only with a view to the condition that exists, but also with a view toward the development that we are bound to have both in navigation and in development of aircraft."

"I do not think that our aircraft today are nearly as efficient as they will be a few years later," he said. "I believe, also, that we will be able to fly and land in practically every kind of weather conditions when radio instruments, radio beacons and other means of combating weather conditions have been fully developed."

"We will eventually be able to combat fog. At the present time we can fly through it indefinitely, with the aid of radio beacons. We cannot land blindly. We will have to develop some method, either by radio or some other means, by which we can obtain our exact elevation and position over the field."

Uniform laws and regulations for flying are very important, Colonel Lindbergh told the committee.

"At present the practice seems to be for the student who has just learned to fly, and who is without sufficient experience to engage in commercial air activity, to carry passengers within his state," he said, "as a part of his training, during the most dangerous period. He is not under regulation, unless it is state regulation. If each state should adopt individual rules, interstate commerce would be greatly hampered as a result."

Colonel Lindbergh supported government purchase of emergency landing fields, but said that this should be done only after permanent airports have been established at the sites or terminal points which the fields would serve.

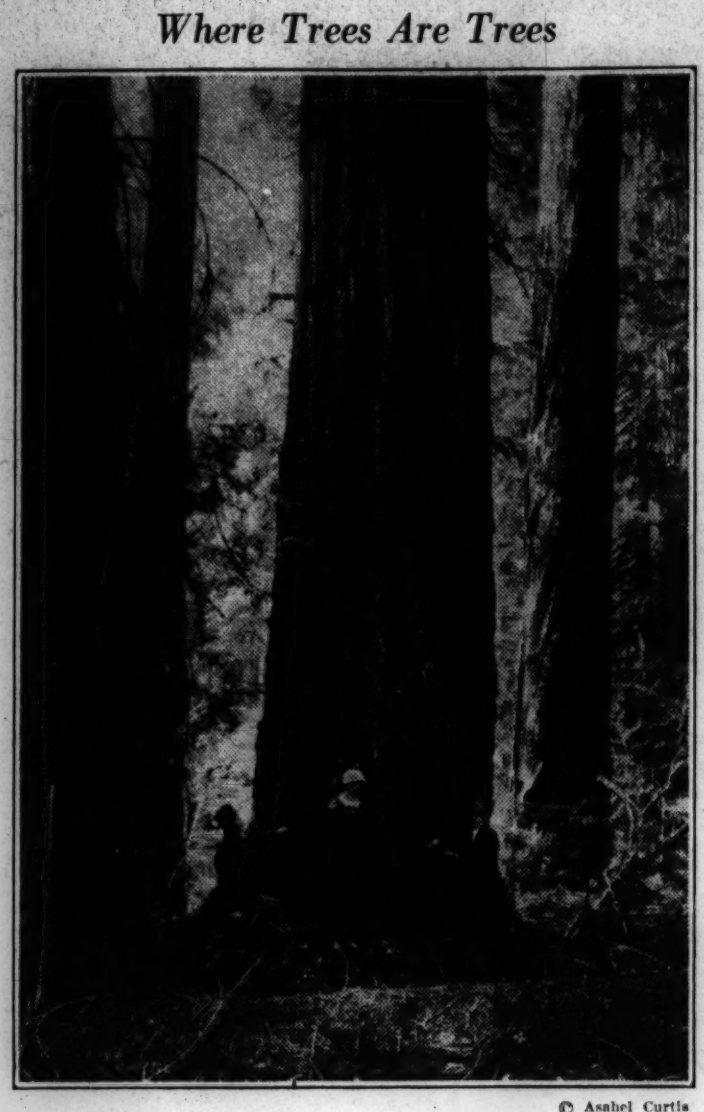
"I say that because if there is any possibility of changing an airport from one side of a city to another, that would immediately throw the intermediate emergency landing field out of the direct line," he added.

Tells What Blocks Flying

Asked by Anthony J. Griffin (D), Representative from New York, if he had ever had occasion to use an emergency field, Colonel Lindbergh said: "Yes, sir. If those fields are properly located, or located by personnel experienced in flying, they are very necessary and convenient in bad weather, and even under good conditions sometimes."

The New York member said he did not doubt that emergency landing fields are necessary for some fliers, but he always thought that when a plane is in trouble, it is better to land in a field of tall grass than in a field of tall grass.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)



Typical of the Size of the Giant Firs Along the Sunset Highway, in the State of Washington, That Are to Be Purchased and Presented to the State as a Park.

SEATTLE TIMBER FUND COMPLETE FOR STATE PARK

National Geographic Society Gives Final \$1000 to Save Trees

SEATTLE, Wash.—A check for \$1000 from the trustees of the National Geographic Society, just received by the conservation committee of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, represents the final contribution to the fund of \$20,000 sought by the federation to purchase a stand of virgin timber on Sunset Highway midway between Seattle and Ellensburg, and about six miles west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains. The money will be turned over to the state officials, the final arrangements will be made with the owners of the trees, and the area will be made into a state park.

The campaign to raise enough money to buy these trees has covered a period of two years, and many methods were used to obtain subscriptions and contributions, according to Mrs. Thomas Greenlee, chairman of the conservation committee. One method used was the selling of individual trees at \$100 each with the understanding that the purchaser would be permitted to choose his tree and place upon it a metal plate bearing his name.

Another method that resulted in quite an appreciable sum was the selling of "Save a Tree" buttons, at \$1 each. Many contributions were received from individuals who had motored through the district and were impressed with the desirability of saving the tract.

The National Geographic Society, the familiar white of the women's organization, and become interested in the campaign that it decided to contribute the final \$1000 needed.

The park itself contains what is said by experts to be the finest stand of virgin timber along any highway in the State. The area bought includes 62.89 acres.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY AND POLAND MAKE BRITAIN PAYMENTS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—The British government has just received three well-known new year cash payments, namely, from Jersey, Guernsey and Poland.

Jersey has paid £200,000, Guernsey £220,000—which complete the contributions voluntarily agreed upon by these small islands toward the mother country's war indebtedness—and Poland has paid £175,000, in accordance with the agreement in force for the gradual liquidation of the post-war debt incurred for relief purposes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR BOSTON DECLINE

Merchandise from all parts of the world was included in the imports of the Massachusetts Customs District, chiefly the port of Boston, for the calendar year 1927, the value of which was \$285,805,244, according to W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port. In 1926 the value of imports was \$205,879,000, and in 1922 it was \$235,507,000. Exports during the year were valued at about the same total as 1926. In 1927 the exports were valued at \$42,707,000, including partial estimates for part of December. The export trade of Boston has been gradually receding since 1922, when the figures were \$50,545,000.

MASSACHUSETTS' GOVERNOR SAYS, 'OBEY ALL LAWS'

Cannot Choose Which Ones to Observe, He Says, and Win Respect

Solution of the Boston transit problem, more effective regulation of public utility rates, continued study of tax problems, provision for more complete judicial review of capital cases and uncompromising support for the prohibition law, were asked of the Massachusetts Legislature by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, in his annual address at the opening of its session.

"I would urge upon the people of Massachusetts the duty of observance and enforcement of all laws," he said.

Law Observance, No Choice

"The present situation, in which many of our citizens propose to select the laws they will observe, must stop. If people of standing and influence in the community may make their selection, why may not those who are less fortunate make theirs? Abraham Lincoln once said that this country could not continue half slave and half free. We certainly cannot expect to have a community in which we are willing to bring up our children if any large number of our citizens are to obey only the laws of which they personally approve and violate the others."

"The obligation of officials to enforce our laws is no greater than the obligation of our citizens to observe them. Efficient enforcement without the co-operation of the citizens, as a whole, is impossible. We need a renaissance of respect for the law."

Following the Boston Elevated Railway question as the most important to come before the session, the Governor said he believes in continuation of public control of the transit system through trustees, and favored a shorter rather than a longer extension of this control. Quoting stock market prices he pointed out that to return the company to private control would return to the common stockholders an equity worth twice what it was when public control was inaugurated, and added that he knew of no adequate guarantee a private company could give for efficient service and necessary transit improvements and extensions.

Wants Public to Control Transport

On public utility regulation Mr. Fuller endorsed the recommendation of the Public Utilities Commission that the supervision of rates be placed upon a contract basis between the companies and the State in order that the establishment of a theory that rates must be based on reproduction value of the plants. That theory, he said, would mean higher rates, nullify regulation, and ignore the fact that the value and prosperity of the public utility are based upon special privileges granted to it by the Commonwealth.

The Governor recommended that the special commission on taxation be continued another year and its scope broadened to authorize a study of public, especially municipal expenditures.

Making what is regarded as a reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, he said: "A plan that will place our courts in the position to take and hold control of capital cases from their beginning to their ultimate conclusion, and which will make it certain that the Governor will not be compelled to encounter the difficulties which were forced upon him in 1927, should be formulated and made effective."

He called attention to the method offered by the report of the State Judicial Council to empower the Supreme Court to make complete review of such cases on their merits.

Other recommendations were that a new State Prison be authorized, that court fees and tuitions of the State Nautical School be increased, that inquiry be made into the fairness of rates for workmen's compensation and compulsory automobile insurance, and that provision be made to compensate families of policemen and firemen.

CUSTOMS JUDGE TO RETIRE

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcement that Judge William C. Adamson of the United States Customs Court will retire on Jan. 9 has been made here. He was appointed by President Wilson in 1917. Previously he had served for 22 years in the United States House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Georgia.

Old Rose Kettles Brighten Up Sink

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU Chicago

BATHTUBS in color and baby baths encircled with illustrated nursery jingles, kitchenette refrigerators in soft tones, and kitchen pots in apple green with ivory lining to recall the coolness of fresh vegetables as the housewife bends over her winter stove—the latest conquest of the demand for color are among the novelties at the annual house furnishing exhibit here.

Enameled kitchenware is shown in many styles new this season. Some women prefer old rose kettles, dishes and pans with a Nile green lining, to stronger pure colors, one manufacturer explained. He also displayed blue pans with tan lining and a mandarin red strainer with gray lining, the vivid red hue having been taken from the Chinese.

Naval Court Inspects S-8 As First Duty

Board Sworn in and Get Close-Up of Submarine Conditions

Members of the Naval Court of Inquiry, convened in Boston to investigate the sinking of the submarine S-4 by the Coast Guard destroyer Paulding, began their work with a close inspection of the submarine S-8, a sister ship to the S-4, and of the Paulding in order to visualize conditions on board the vessels at the time of the collision off Cape Cod. The court was formally opened behind closed doors, and the precept from Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to Rear Admiral Richard H. Jackson, president of the court, commanding a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the sinking, the damages, the responsibility and the circumstances of rescue operations, was read. After this the court's first action was to decide the inquiry should be public. The doors were opened and newspapermen were admitted.

Almost immediately following the swearing in of the court, composed of Rear Admiral Jackson, Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer and Capt. Joseph V. Ogan by Commander Leslie E. Bratton, the judge advocate, a recommendation for adjournment was made by the latter, that the two boats brought in by the navy might be investigated for the information of the court.

Commander Bratton stated that the submarine S-8, in addition to being a sister ship to the S-4, had made a trial run over the same course immediately preceding the run upon which the S-4 was engaged. The 40 members of the crew of the S-8, he said, would be stationed in the same positions as those on the S-4; and the same conditions would be carried out by members of the crew of the destroyer Paulding. The Paulding is on a marine railway in the Navy Yard for repairs.

Members of the court adjourned first to the submarine, followed by a host of newspapermen, gathered from all parts of the United States, and an inspection of the torpedo room forward, the periscopes, the listening tubes, the oscillator and radio room, and the control and engine room was made, while the officers of these parts and explained conditions. A similar inspection was made of the destroyer Paulding before the court reconvened.

TEXAS MAN TALKS HOOVER

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—R. B. Creager, Republican committeeman of Texas, has sent a letter to Texas officials of the Republican Party naming Herbert Hoover as the man "who will best carry out the Coolidge policies and perpetuate the prosperity associated with the Coolidge program."

The letter, announced here at state headquarters, described Mr. Hoover as a "genuine Republican and a great man in every sense of the word." Mr. Creager invited Texas Republicans to join him in supporting Mr. Hoover for President.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPECIAL BOARD FOR S-4 INQUIRY

Wants Committee of Five Members to Include Three Civilians

APPEALS TO CONGRESS IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

Senate and House Naval Committees Get Quick Action—Will Have Wide Scope

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge, in a special message Wednesday, asked Congress to authorize him to appoint a commission of five, three to be civilians, to inquire into the sinking of the submarine S-4. Chairman Hale of the Senate naval committee immediately introduced a resolution for this purpose and it was referred to his committee. A similar measure was prepared by Chairman Butler of the House naval committee.

To Study Safety Devices

In asking for authority to appoint the commission of experts the President transmitted a letter from Secretary Wilbur embodying the original proposal for such an inquiry which would go also into the development of safety devices for submarines. Senator Hale told the Senate that the whole country had been "inexpressibly shocked" over the sinking of the S-4.

"The very possible measure was taken by the Navy Department to rescue the men the Navy believes to be the case," Senator Hale said, "I myself believe it to be the case and so doubtless do many senators here present, but it is not enough that such is our belief. It is not enough that a Naval Court of Inquiry, the usual court to make investigation in cases of this kind, shall sit and report its findings."

The people of this country are stirred by this tragedy of the sea as I have never known them to be over any other disaster in naval history with the exception of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana in 1898.

"The fair name of the navy demands that the verdict for or against the navy shall be delivered by a commission that all men must know to be impartial."

The President's communication said that he was transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Navy recommending that a commission be created to conduct the inquiry.

The secretary's letter, however, was read and immediately after the House convened, Chairman Butler introduced a resolution proposing creation of the commission.

At the same time, Representative McClintock, Democrat, Oklahoma, a member of the House Naval Committee, introduced a bill which would direct Secretary Wilbur to transfer the submarine base at New London, Conn., to southern waters. His bill would require that the submarine maneuver grounds should be isolated from the lanes of ship travel and marked with buoys.

Asks for \$20,000

President Coolidge's message was a memorandum transmitted to Secretary Wilbur's letter. It suggested \$20,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of the inquiry.

Under the resolutions, the commission would have two retired naval officers, two members of the navy, and three civilian experts. All would serve without pay.

It would be the duty of the commission "to investigate and ascertain the methods and appliances adopted and used by the navy in the operation of submarines to prevent collisions, to protect the lives of officers and crews and to salvage the vessel in case of disaster, and to make recommendations wherein these methods and appliances now in use may be changed or improved for the good of the service and the better protection of human life."

"It shall be the further duty of the commission to make a report to the President, to investigate the full facts of the sinking of the submarine S-4, . . . and the rescue and salvage operations carried on by the United States Navy subsequent thereto, to supplement the investigation now being made by a naval court of inquiry."

HANDS-OFF POLICY IN PANAMA ELECTION

So Secretary of State Tells Minister After Request

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States will maintain "absolute impartiality" in the coming elections in Panama, the Secretary of State has informed the Panamanian Minister here. The note grows out of a personal call and request from Delfino Porras, ex-President of the Republic, that the United States supervise the election in Panama next August. Together with this request, the Panama Minister left a note, asking whether the policy against intervention in Panama, enunciated by Secretary Root and Mr. Taft in 1905, 1906, would be followed.

"The United States will, of course, carry out its treaty obligation guaranteeing to maintain the independence of Panama and will exercise the treaty right to maintain order in Panama. Colon, the territories and harbors adjacent thereto, but it does not intend to supervise the election in Panama. Of course, it is the earnest wish of the United States that these investigations now being and honest election in Panama, as such elections are necessary to the peace and prosperity of the state, but the United States cannot assume the primary obligation of supervising the election."

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MEXICAN 'FILES' FORGED, SENATE INQUIRY SHOWS

Hearst "Documents" Are
Pronounced Spurious by
Handwriting Experts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Handwriting experts employed by William R. Hearst at the request of the special Senate committee investigating the purported Mexican documents published in his newspapers have pronounced the documents "spurious."

The report of the experts was made to the Senate investigating committee by William A. DeFord, counsel for Mr. Hearst.

Coincident with the presentation of the report, other witnesses, including James R. Sheffield, formerly United States Ambassador, gave testimony questioning the authenticity of the documents obtained for the Hearst newspapers by Miguel Avila, and denying that the American Embassy had ever purchased any Mexican documents.

"Unquestionably Not Genuine"

One of the handwriting experts, Elbridge W. Stein, of New York City, reported that: "All the disputed signatures of P. Elias Calles (President of Mexico) are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine."

"The three disputed signatures of L. Montes de Oca, of the committee that signed the documents, are, in my opinion, unquestionably not genuine."

The other expert, Jay Fordyce Wood, likewise pronounced the documents spurious, and added that the signatures of President Calles in the documents were not written by the same person.

"It should be noted," he continued, "that evidences of the same type-writer and the same reporter appear in certain of these papers purporting to originate in entirely different departments."

David E. Smiley, general manager of the North American Newspaper Alliance, told the committee that John Page, the Hearst agent who directed Avila, and at one time as a space writer for the Philadelphia Public Ledger in Mexico City, had furnished the Public Ledger what purported to be a copy of a letter from Robert La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to President Calles.

Mr. Smiley said the State Department could not authenticate the letter and that Senator La Follette denounced it as "a forgery and a fake."

Avila then denied previous testimony of Frank Y. McLaughlin of Superior, Wis., that Avila had offered a document to him.

"Do you know that every expert who has examined these documents says they are forgeries?" he asked.

"Yes sir."

"What's your opinion about them now?"

"They say they are forgeries; I guess they are."

Avila said he never looked at the documents after procuring them from Pedro Gonzalez in New York, and Francisco Trevino in New York, and later he insisted that he believed that the documents were genuine. Besides I saw them taken from the files," he said.

**ROOSEVELT CLUB
INDORSES HOOVER**

The Roosevelt Club of Boston indorses Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for the Republican presidential nomination, Robert M. Wash-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mid-winter meeting and dinner for members of the Men's Republican organization of Essex County, at the Hotel Salem.

Lecture by Lowell Thomas, auspices of Junior Division, benefit Temporary Home of the M. S. P. C. C., Symphony Hall, 8:30.

Illustrated lecture on "A Naturalist's Adventures in Eastern Panama," by Ludwig Grisebach, Boston Museum of Natural History, Museum Building, 234 Berkeley Street, 8.

Meeting, United Improvement Association, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, speaker, Boston City Club, Room V, 7:30.

"Floods in New England and Flood Prevention," talk by H. H. Brown, M. I. T., auspices of the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, Affiliated Rooms, 7:15.

Ladies night, Boston Square and Company Club, 8.

Lecture by Mrs. A. J. George on "The Three-Power Naval Conference and Its Outcome in Congress," Women's Republican Club, 48 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A., the Knickerbocker Social Club, Young Men's Club room, 9; Downey Club, gymnasium, 7:45; Big George Williams Club, Young Men's Club room, 8.

Boston Shoe show, Hotel Statler and Colony-Plaza.

Poultry show, Mechanics Building, 8; Illustrated lecture, "Luther Burbank and His Magic Gardens," by Herbert W. Gleason, Harvard University, 8; Lecture on "Clippers," by the Rev. Charles H. Park, D. D., auspices Y. M. C. U., Union Hall, Berkeley St. 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Rosella"; Shubert—"The Ghost Train"; Opera House—"The Student Prince"

EVENTS TOMORROW

Regular meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, League Headquarters, 31 Mt. Vernon Street, 10:30 and 2.

Annual meeting, Ladies' Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 3; Luncheon conference, "New Year Needs of Our Afro-American Neighbors," by A. Philip Randolph of New York, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 1 to 5.

Thursday morning meeting, Political Department, Women's Republican Club, Mrs. Anna Mathews, Norwegian soprano, will entertain, Women's Republican Club, 48 Beacon Street, 11.

"The Business of Entertaining Millions," address by E. F. Albee of the Keith-Albee Theaters, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 11:30.

Entered at second-class rates at the post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., as second-class matter on October 1, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

burn, president of the club, has announced. Mr. Washburn also made public a letter from George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, urging this action. The club came into national notice by its sponsoring of the Borch-Butler debate on prohibition, and has a limited membership of 1000.

GREAT BRITAIN STUDIES PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

arbitration treaty which falls for renewal this summer, the further treaty signed September, 1914, "with regard to the establishment of a peace commission" under which "all disputes between them of every nature whatsoever, other than disputes the settlement of which is provided for and in fact is achieved under existing agreements, shall when diplomatic methods have failed be referred for investigation and report to a permanent international commission, and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities without investigation and before a report has been submitted."

Interest in the subject of the outlawing of war continues at a high pitch among the general public and the Union of University Liberal Societies put the subject of disarmament first on its agenda when it opened a conference in Manchester on Tuesday. A resolution, unanimously passed, called for "the conclusion of international treaties for the limitation and progressive reduction of armaments which must be accompanied by the acceptance of a general agreement or particular agreement for 'all in' arbitration."

As a first step this country should immediately ratify the optional clause of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and should attempt to reopen negotiations with the United States for a naval agreement."

Speedy Agreement Seen
on American Plan
for Outlawing of War

By CARL MONROE BUREAU
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—The New Year's present that the United States offered to France on the first day of 1923 in Washington is still being examined at the Quai d'Orsay.

French Foreign Minister, has sent another telegram asking Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, for precise interpretation of certain passages in the proposed text. In some quarters this message is described as a reply, but this description can scarcely be justified. Nevertheless, the French in confining themselves to matters of detail appear officially to accept the document as a whole.

There cannot be a question concerning the outcome of the negotiations, despite the criticisms expressed somewhat ungenerously in anti-British quarters. There it is sought to show that there is virtually no difference between the present pact and the existing arbitration agreements signed by Mr. Root and M. Jusserand in February, 1908, and the second, signed by M. Jusserand and Mr. Bryan in September, 1914.

They minimize the effect of the warm preamble, they emphasize the effect of the exceptions, such as matters touching national sovereignty or a third power or the Monroe Doctrine.

Attempts to Belittle Pact

These attempts to belittle the importance of a Franco-American pact for the perpetuation of peace are confined, however, to limited political spheres. While the official view is properly reserved, its satisfaction on the main issue grows. That the main point consists in giving proof of special friendship which has bound together France and North America since the birth of the United States. A declaration of these fraternal relations at the head of the treaty meets French desire.

Yet there is an American tendency to weaken this expression of amity by extending it to all other countries. While France cannot object to such an admirable ambition as the establishment of universal friendship, it is not in the least disposed to have obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations which might be in contradiction with a general pact. Therefore it is considered better not to extend an identical pact to other nations, but rather to allow other nations separately to conclude similar arrangements with the United States.

No Difficulty Likely

The difference is diplomatically considerable and will readily be appreciated at Washington. No difficulty should arise on this score. The French view is that each peace pact should be bilateral. There should not be one multilateral pact unless special provision is made for the fulfillment of the duties of the League members. Clearly there is merely a question of procedure here and no opposition of the policy.

The French also request information on the possibility of senatorial ratification.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

ROYALE Wed. & Sat. 2:15
ALL PERFORMANCES EX. MON. & THURS.
Waltham, Amos, Gilbert & Sullivan
Opera Co.
EVERY MONDAY ONLY. JOINTLY
PERFORMED BY THE CAST OF "THE
MERRY MALONES"

CASINO 30th St. & W. Ave. Evenings 8:30
Mats. Wednesdays and Saturdays
RUSSELL JANNEY presents
THE
MUSICAL "SQUAW MAN"
Music by RUDOLF FRIML
with ALLAN PRIOR & CO. OF 175

"WHITE EAGLE"
Music by RUDOLF FRIML
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WALTER HAMPDEN
in "The Merry Malones"
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
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"Good News"
"Speed" action youth. A
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THE MERRY MALONES
ERLANGER'S
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"Gay college life unfolds in 'Happy'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

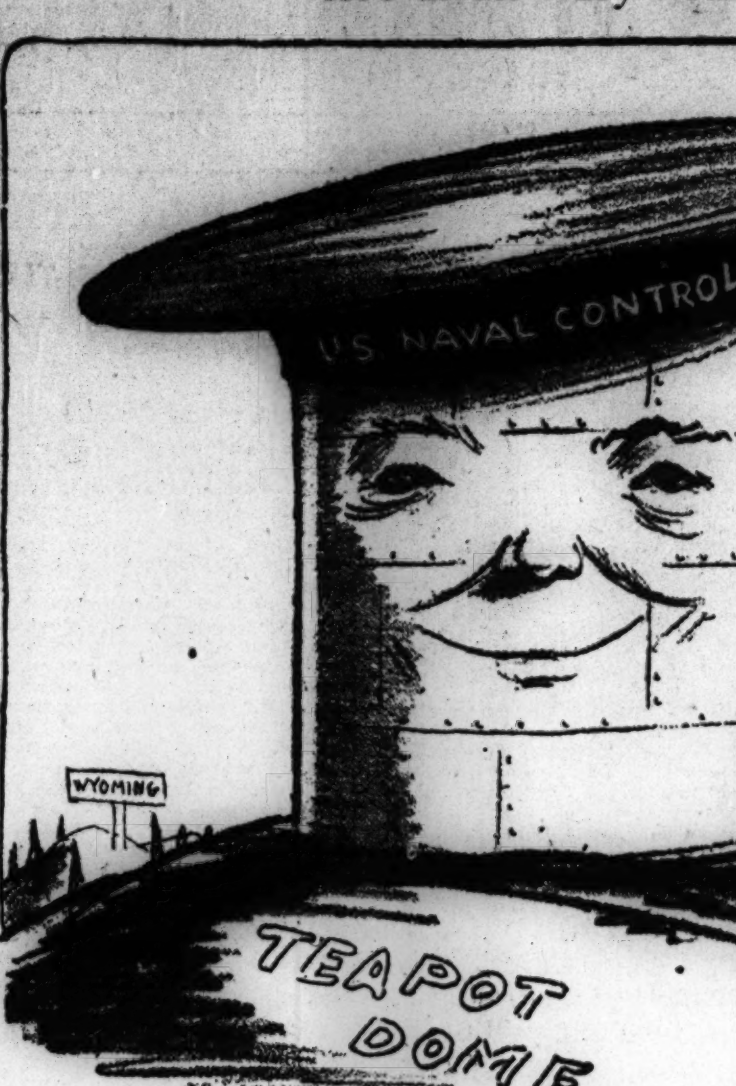
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He's in the Navy Now



pressed somewhat ungenerously in anti-British quarters. There it is sought to show that there is virtually no difference between the present pact and the existing arbitration agreements signed by Mr. Root and M. Jusserand in February, 1908, and the second, signed by M. Jusserand and Mr. Bryan in September, 1914.

They minimize the effect of the warm preamble, they emphasize the effect of the exceptions, such as matters touching national sovereignty or a third power or the Monroe Doctrine.

Attempts to Belittle Pact

These attempts to belittle the importance of a Franco-American pact for the perpetuation of peace are confined, however, to limited political spheres. While the official view is properly reserved, its satisfaction on the main issue grows. That the main point consists in giving proof of special friendship which has bound together France and North America since the birth of the United States. A declaration of these fraternal relations at the head of the treaty meets French desire.

Yet there is an American tendency to weaken this expression of amity by extending it to all other countries. While France cannot object to such an admirable ambition as the establishment of universal friendship, it is not in the least disposed to have obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations which might be in contradiction with a general pact. Therefore it is considered better not to extend an identical pact to other nations, but rather to allow other nations separately to conclude similar arrangements with the United States.

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FORD TO STAGE HIS OWN SHOW

Complete Line of Cars, Air-
planes, Tractors to Be
Exhibited Free

WASHINGTON—Recovering after a two weeks' recess over the Christmas holidays, Congress has resumed its legislative duties in what will be an uninterrupted session until at least early in June.

The House began its work of putting through the first regular appropriation bill that providing for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor. With the exception of a few days each week for general debate and consideration of minor measures, the House will devote most of its time in completing consideration of the major supply bills.

This work is expected to take until the middle of March, by which time measures on the major controversial issues, such as food control, farm relief, Boulder Dam, naval expansion, will be ready to be taken up.

Senator Cutting Seated

The Senate started its proceedings by seating Bronson Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico, named to succeed Andrew A. Jones (D.). Owing to the fact that Frank D. Smith (R.), Senator-elect from Illinois, and William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, have been refused seats and their cases sent to committees for further study and inquiry, Mr. Cutting's accession gives the Republicans a nominal majority of one in the Senate.

The passing on of Mr. Jones reduced the Democratic vote from 47 to 46, tying them with the Republicans, who because of the rejection of Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith had their strength reduced to 46. This situation left Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President, and Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, as the balance of power.

Mr. Cutting, although appointed and seated as a Republican, has a

rejection of the decision of the arbitration court whenever a dispute arises. If the United States Senate can reject a decision, the pact would virtually be annulled. What the French wish is the frank examination of every conceivable objection in order that a thoroughly water-tight treaty can eventually be signed. Not for one moment can the result of the Franco-American discussion be doubted, and it is anticipated that a speedy agreement on the precise terms will be reached.

FEDERAL AERIAL CONTROL VITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Lindbergh started out, he reached his destination without interruption. "Well," the flier answered, "in our air-mail service there are as yet certain conditions which we cannot fly through and land in a dense fog, nor can we fly through sleet. When we strike those conditions, we must either turn around and go back or drop down to an emergency field."

Questioned about sleet on his Atlantic flight, Colonel Lindbergh said that he had encountered it, but "it is very rare to find an area of sleet or fog greater than 1000 miles diameter." He added, "when I struck that area on the way across, I still had sufficient gasoline for over 2000 miles, and after getting through, I was practically sure of finding good weather before my fuel supply gave out."

PEACE FOUNDATION ELECTS TRUSTEES

Announcement is made by Raymond T. Rich, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation, of the election of Willis J. Abbot, member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., as trustees.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

JORDAN HALL
Thursday Evening, Jan. 5, at 8:15
David Blair McCloskey

JORDAN HALL, Tonight 8:15 P. M.
Song Recital
JAMES MILES BOOTH Ram-
MARGARET KENT HUBBARD, Accompanist
Management: Willard Meakin

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 7, at 8:00
Donald Francis Tovey English
Pianist
Mgt. Anita Davis-Chase (Knee Piano)

LOWELL THOMAS
Symphony Hall, Thurs. Jan. 5, 8:30 p.m.
MOTION PICTURE LECTURE
"With Lawrence in Arabia
and Allenby in Palestine"
Benefit of Society for Prevention of
Crucifixion to Children
Tickets \$1 up, at Symphony Hall and
15 St. Vaneas Street

COPLY
Laughs—Thrills—Laughs
is Running Again

SYMPHONY HALL
NEXT FRI. EVE. JAN. 6, 7
SAT. MAT. 2:15

Burton Holmes
and His New Travel Revue
HAPPY HAWAII
Joyously Illustrated
Pop Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 50c

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Monday, January 30—Two Weeks' Engagement
Jan. 31—Sappho
Feb. 1—Mat.—Lohengrin
Feb. 2—Eve.—Sappho
Feb. 3—Witch of Salem and Pagliacci
Feb. 4—Le Jongleur de Notre Dame
Feb. 5—Mat.—Sappho at Juliette
Feb. 6—Eve.—Rigoletto

TICKETS NOW ON SALE, ROOM 203, THORNDIKE BUILDING
234 BOYLSTON STREET
Prices—\$7, \$6.50, \$6, \$5.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$4, \$3, \$2.50, \$2
(Tax Exempt)

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COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
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Ben Hur
7th Heaven
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

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Foreign and Domestic Watch Repairing
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China and Glass Merchants
At 32 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
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"Courtesy and Service"
Adams & Swett
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Highland 4100—4101—4102

Home Savings Bank
The Christmas Bonus
or gift money is
—safe
—earn interest
—ready at need
if you put it in the
savings bank.
Interest begins Jan. 10
75 Tremont St. Boston

Beacon Jeweler
Also Watch, Clock and
Jewelry Repairing
SPECIALISTS
ON SWISS WATCHES
240A Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON

Leighton, Mitchell Co.
BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION
Inquire for
Owner's Budget Plan
99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

Penn. Florist
124 Tremont Street
BOSTON, MASS.
LIberty 4317

**Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada**

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of the foundation. They are elected to fill existing vacancies and the total number of trustees is now 15. The World Peace Foundation, which was organized in 1910 by endowment from Edwin Ginn, has a clientele throughout the United States and abroad by reason of its regular publications on international relations, and is the chief American source of official information on international co-operative bodies by reason of its agencies for the publications of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice and other official organizations.

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MORE WOMEN ACTIVE IN 1928 POLITICS ASKED

Help Write Platforms of
Both Parties, Advice
of Leaders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — More women political cooks this presidential year, taking an active part on the inside of politics where the dishes are prepared for the voters, is the hope of Miss Belle Sherman, president of the National League of Women Voters, and of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Besides taking a responsible part as voters in the 1928 nominations and elections, Miss Sherman said, in a message to the Minneapolis Tribune of the women voters:

To Aid in Platforms
"I should like to see them help responsibly and effectively as party members in framing party platforms. This year I expect to hear them clamor for information on issues incorporated or avoided in the platforms. I look forward to beyond 1928 to a demand for information as a factor in all phases of political campaigns."

As a more immediate accomplishment I hope to see more and more women active in the parties of their choice, particularly conscientious women experienced in the social services of their communities.

"I hope to see them using the direct primary to choose the candidates of their parties realizing that no action of voters is so important as taking part in nominations and that the direct primary is the best means now in use for giving the average voter, especially the woman voter, that opportunity."

More Active Part
"I hope to see a gain in 1928 in the number of qualified women seeking and elected to office. Particularly, I look to see more women equipped and serving on election boards and commissions with exact knowledge of the election laws and the determination to sustain the intention of the laws to prevent fraudulent voting."

Said Mrs. Sherman, in part:
"We want every qualified woman voter to cast her vote at the polls, but we are equally concerned that the vote she casts shall be an intelligent one. We are being forcibly reminded these days that club women must no longer confine themselves to the writing of essays. They must write platforms, too. They must not be content to be onlookers on the job of the National Housekeeping, they must be participants."

"I hope the Federal Government will attain a greater degree of success in the enforcement of prohibition, and that all candidates for office be required to state their intention concerning law enforcement, including the prohibition amendment."

PACT OF AMITY RENEWAL URGED

Negotiations Regarding
Treaty Open Between
Rome and Belgrade

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

ROME — Negotiations have been opened between the Rome and Belgrade governments to extend for a further period of six months the date on which the pact of amity signed by Benito Mussolini and Nicholas Pashitch on Jan. 27, 1927, may be either denounced or renewed. This treaty, which only momentarily improves the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, would normally lapse on Jan. 27 next year, unless it is denounced or renewed a year in advance, namely, the twenty-seventh of this month.

The relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have not yet resumed that cordiality which would enable the respective governments to renew the pact of friendship. It is admitted that its denunciation at the present moment would certainly create complications which both governments are anxious to avoid.

At the same time a mutual understanding on this point might have a beneficial effect on public opinion in the two countries and would be regarded as a first sign toward a general improvement in the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

MR. AND MRS. MORROW
GOING TO HAVANA

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, and Mrs. Morrow, plan to leave Mexico City on Jan. 10 for Vera Cruz, whence they will sail aboard the French steamship Cuba on the 11th for Havana for the Pan-American Conference.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — Two of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Havana, pending Jan. 16, have started for Cuba.

Dr. Maximo H. Zepeda, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will join the party at Panama. Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pazo, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Joaquin Gomez, Nicaraguan authority on international law, were the two who just departed.

MOTOR BUS FIRMS
FORM ASSOCIATION

Motor coach operators in New England, including motorbus subsidiaries of the larger steam and electric railroads, have formed a New England Motor Bus Association with headquarters in Boston, affiliated with the American Automobile Association. A. P. Russell, of the New England Transportation Company, subsidiary of the New Haven railroad, is president, and among the member companies are the Boston & Maine Transportation Co., the Boston Elevated Railway Co., the Connecticut

Co., and the United Electric Railway Company of Providence. R. M. Sparks, of the Interstate Limited Motor Coach Company, is secretary. The officers announcing the organization forecast that it would aid in bringing about better terminals and connecting schedules and make possible a united presentation of the interests of the bus operating industry on State or Federal legislation. Similar organizations are being sponsored by the A. A. A. in other sections of the United States. Membership is open to any legally certificated bus operating firm.

EQUAL RIGHTS EMPHASIZED BY WOMAN'S PARTY

Simultaneous Meetings Are
Held All Over Country to
Recall Individual Duty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — To draw attention to the fact that women in the United States have not yet achieved the civil, ecclesiastical, educational, and industrial equality demanded together with political equality by the women who drew the "Bill of Rights" in 1789, the National Woman's Party conducted simultaneous meetings, Jan. 3, in various parts of the country.

In New York City, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Syracuse, and Philadelphia speakers will hark back to the days of the convention of 1848 and to the little group of intrepid women who faced the ridicule of their times with their demand for equality. Especially will the speakers emphasize the words and the deeds of Lucretia Mott, one of the outstanding figures among the 1848 pioneers.

At all of these meetings, as at one on Jan. 1 at the national headquarters in Washington, plans were announced for the vigorous campaign which the National Woman's Party will carry on in Congress and the state legislatures this year for the removal of legal discriminations which still operate against women.

Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, in whose home the New York meeting was held, repeated the words of Lucretia Mott at the convention in 1848. "In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object."

"These words characterize the campaign of the National Woman's Party," said Mrs. Pell. "While many states have passed bills removing legal discriminations against women, much remains to be done and we shall continue our efforts to interest women and to enlist the help of legislators to finish the work begun by Lucretia Mott and her coworkers."

Miss Adelaide Stedman and Miss Florence Rogatz enumerated legal discriminations against women and the National Woman's Party's grand daughter of Lucretia Mott, told incidents of her work.

The Philadelphia meeting took place at Fairhill Friends Meeting House after which the audience took flowers to the grave of Lucretia Mott.

NOW LOOK AT HIM

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert E. M. Cowie has been on the job every working day since he immigrated from Scotland 47 years ago and invested all his money, except \$5, in a ticket for transportation as far west from Boston as possible. The money was enough to take him to Cleveland, where he got a job as an office boy. Now he is president of the American Railway Express Company.

HONDURAS ADDS ITS TRIBUTE TO COL. LINDBERGH

Flier Says Aviation Field
Is One of the Best He
Has Found on Trips

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will avoid the district of northern Nicaragua, which recently has been the scene of fighting between United States marines and rebels, on his flight to Managua, Nicaragua.

When asked about his route from here, Colonel Lindbergh said, "I will go from Tegucigalpa to Leon, Nicaragua, and thence to Managua, but I will not stop at Leon."

The flier dropped through a misty rain and dark clouds to a city he decked with flowers in his honor when he landed at 1:55 p. m. Tuesday from San Salvador. Flower-covered arches bridged the route he followed from the flying field through the city. One of them represented his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, another the American eagle, and a third the volcanoes of Central America. Six girls presented the flier with a great bouquet in behalf of the women of Honduras.

"Although it was very cloudy, I had a good view of the charming scenery between here and San Salvador," he said on landing. "This is one of the best aviation fields I have seen."

President Miguel Pas Barahona, Fausto Davila, Foreign Minister, and George T. Sumner, Minister from the United States, welcomed the ambassador of good will as he stepped from his plane. Mayor Lucas Mena presented Colonel Lindbergh with a gold key to the city.

"I am very pleased at my reception here," Colonel Lindbergh said later, "especially with the good order maintained and the arrangements made at the landing field."

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador (AP) — Colonel Lindbergh left a very favorable impression here. Many Salvadorans commenting that he was the very best possible ambassador that could have been sent to the Spanish-speaking countries.

The American flier before his departure sent a letter from the American Legation to President Romero Bosque thanking him and his government for their reception and many courtesies. Colonel Lindbergh also called upon Col. Antonio Clara, Chief of Salvadorean aviation, to compliment him upon Salvador's aviation progress.

MODEL HOUSING
AT LOW RENTAL

Nine Buildings at Chicago
Will Have Playground
and Garden Setting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Built around three acres of playgrounds and gardens, nine buildings of four and five stories with apartments ranging from three rooms and bath to six rooms and two baths are to be erected on the north side here by Marshall Field III in giving Chicago its first big modern housing development for families of small income.

In this effort to supply modern homes at low rentals, an investment of more than \$4,000,000 will be made in land and buildings. It is expected that the first unit will be opened Oct. 1.

Some of the details of the plan,

as announced here, are: The usual rule with many landlords of excluding families with children is reversed by giving preference to families with children; men who work on the building and do their best will have preference in rentals; references are to be investigated to insure exclusion of persons found undesirable; buildings are to be built two rooms deep, so that each room will have sunlight and cross-ventilation, which is made possible by the garden and playground spaces; construction to be of brick.

Each apartment will have its own refrigerator equipment. Provision is to be made for drying laundry on the roof. Backs for hanging clothes will be provided to spare the dwellers "the usual disgusting spectacle of draped lines of laundry across courts." Dumbwaiters are to be provided to carry clothes to the roofs.

On the ground floors there will be rooms for baby carriages and special rooms for mothers and babies. Playgrounds will be equipped with sand piles, swings, slides and other recreational facilities.

Rooms in the apartments will average in size about as follows: 8 feet by 10 feet 6 inches; dining room, 10 feet by 12 feet 6 inches; bedroom, 10 feet square; living room, 10 feet by 15 feet; dining alcove, 5 feet by 7 feet.

Andrew J. Thomas of New York, well-known architect of housing projects, has made the building plans similar to the John D. Rockefeller Jr. housing accommodations in Manhattan and Bronx, N. Y., and at Bayonne, N. J.

The probabilities are that tenants will come from distant points as well as the immediate neighborhood to obtain high-grade living quarters, at low rentals, according to Albert Wetten, realtor, who sold the land and is active in the undertaking.

GOODRICH OFFICIAL QUITS

AKRON, O. (AP) — W. O. Rutherford has announced his resignation as vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company. He had been with the company for 26 years, serving as general sales manager for years.

SIERRA LEONE IS TO DEVELOP PLATINUM FIELD

Analysis Shows Metal Com-
pares Favorably With
That From Urals

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON — An official analysis shows that platinum from the Sierra Leone field compares favorably in composition with the same metal from the Urals and South Africa. This is announced in a British Government communiqué, which adds that these West African alluvial deposits, extending over 40 square miles, are "likely to be of considerable importance."

At present, it will be recalled, nearly half the world's platinum comes from Russia.

"Detailed information regarding the locality of the platinum discoveries," the communiqué adds, "will be given any firm who can satisfy the Sierra Leone Government of their financial standing and bona fide intention and capacity to undertake mining operations in the event of these being likely to prove profitable."

"The Sierra Leone Government, however, reserves power to limit the number of prospecting rights issued in respect to this locality."

NEW YEAR MOTORISTS
OBSERVE LIQUOR LAW

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Less evidence of intoxicated drivers than at any celebration in recent years was encountered by motor rescue workers Saturday night and Sunday morning. It is reported here. Despite the fact that the streets were in bad condition due to heavy snowfall and zero

weather, very few accidents occurred, according to T. L. Russell, manager of service for the Chicago Motor Club. He attributed this showing to a reduction in wet celebrations in public places. One garage operator stated that calls for help from revelers was less than half what he expected in view of previous New Year's experience.

TRAINS OPERATE
CROSSING GATES

New Device Reported to Have
Met All Safety Tests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — New type railroad crossing gates that are automatically operated by the approaching train have been successfully tried by the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric Railroad, not a single failure having occurred during an experimental period of two months, it is reported.

Although still in the test stage, this safety gate "gives promise of solving the old problem of furnishing nearly perfect crossing protection without the risk of the uncertain 'human element' and without the prohibitive cost of elaborate automatic gates," an official statement from the railroad said.

A feature of this new gate is that it is not damaged by the failure of a vehicle to stop when the arms are down, it was pointed out. If the barrier is struck it swings parallel to the road, and thus permits passage of the vehicle and then returns to normal position. A signal man needs to make only one trip in 24 hours to inspect the mechanism and change charts.

HONORS NEW YORK DOCTOR

NEW YORK (AP) — In recognition of his work among Spanish soldiers returning from the Riffian War, the order of Alfonso XII was conferred on Dr. J. Eastman Sheehan. The presentation was made in behalf of King Alfonso XIII by Dr. Florentin Aguilera, who said the award was probably the only one of its kind to be conferred on an American.

Repeal Tax on Amusements, Auditorium Managers Plead

Federal Levy Called Serious Impediment to
General Cultural Advancement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The federal war tax on amusements is a serious impediment to the general cultural advancement of the United States. This was the unanimous view of 18 auditorium managers, representing buildings from New York to the Missouri River, at their annual meeting here.

Copies of a resolution declaring this tax responsible for the "fading of the spoken drama" and calling attention to the fact vast sums are invested in auditoriums throughout the country which must be self-supporting to exist, have been forwarded to 11 United States Senators, with the request they support a move to repeal the tax.

Radio Also Blamed

"The tax itself, 10 per cent on the price of any ticket over \$1, is not high. The trouble lies over and above the ticket price," stated Joseph Grieb, manager of the Milwaukee municipal auditorium and president of the Auditorium Managers' Association.

The radio also was admitted to be making inroads into the success of large auditoriums, but no remedies were suggested.

About \$300,000,000 is invested in large convention halls in the United States, it was estimated by members of the association, who themselves represent buildings worth at least \$100,000,000. Cleveland's municipal auditorium is the most costly, its investment totaling \$10,000,000, including the addition now in process of construction. Auditoriums are financially successful as they emulate the capac-

ties of the three-ring circus, it was brought out at the meeting here. The building which can accommodate the most gatherings simultaneously is the one whose books show a profit.

Size Cut by Curtains
Mr. Grieb explained the latest way of gaining elasticity by describing a curtain which can be used to cut down the size of the main arena to any desired seating capacity, thus providing additional means of utilizing the large hall when only smaller gatherings are available.

The least successful auditoriums at present are those privately owned, according to Louis Shouse, manager of the Kansas City convention hall. Mr. Shouse will act as host to the national Republican convention which opens in his building June 12. Many auditoriums which have been changed from private to municipal ownership have been able to transfer balances from the debit to the credit side of the ledger, he said. The most successful auditoriums, in his belief, are those quasi-publicly owned; that is, owned by a large number of citizen stockholders.

ALMA GLUCK LOSES TAX SUIT
NEW YORK (AP) — Alma Gluck, prima donna and wife of Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, has lost suit to recover \$6592, paid as part of her excess profit tax for 1917. The court held that royalties on phonograph records are earned legally during the years in which the records are sold and not when the master record is made, as was Mme. Gluck's contention. Mme. Gluck derived a net profit during 1917 of \$161,147.60 from her singing.

General Motors Presents the Reward of a Great Year's Business

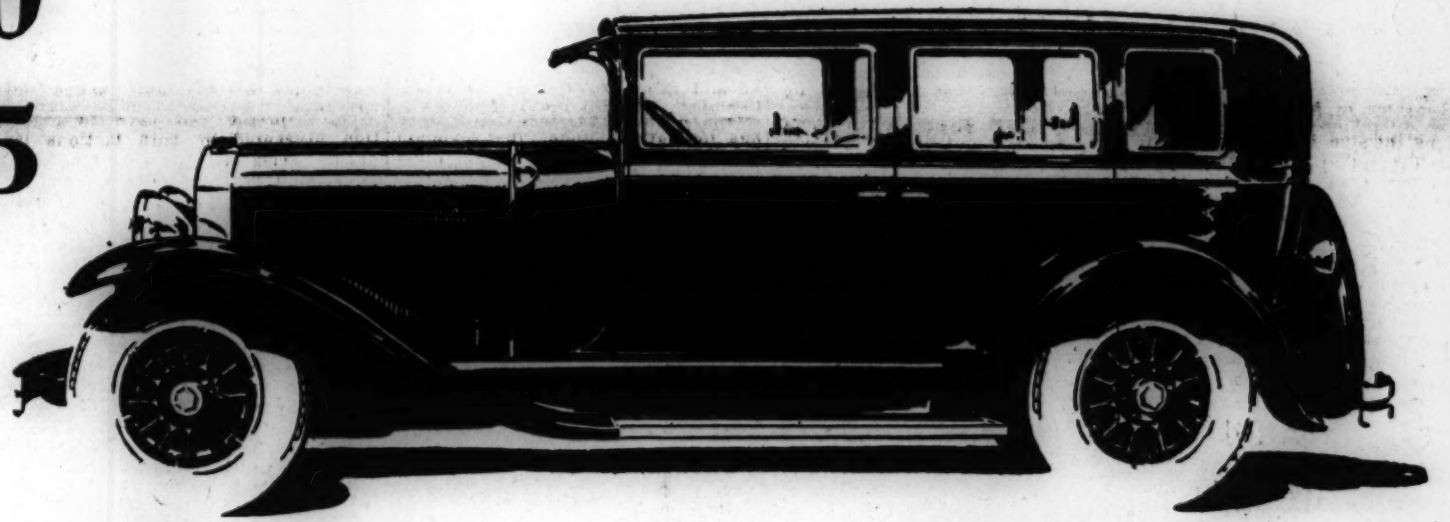
Beautiful New
La Salle Family Sedan
with the wonderful Cadillac-
La Salle heavy-duty eight-
cylinder engine

\$2350

\$2575

5-Passenger Sedan,
125-inch wheelbase

7-Passenger Sedan,
134-inch wheelbase



LA SALLE follows CADILLAC In Lower Prices on the Entire La Salle Line

By marketing more than 15,000 cars in nine months, La Salle has reached the goal set for it as a full year's achievement when Cadillac created this beautiful companion car.

The Cadillac company planned, by giving beauty and value in excess of all previous standards, to win for the eight-cylinder La Salle a market larger than so fine a car had ever been able to command before.

The purpose in this was precisely the same as the policy which has always governed Cadillac and recently resulted in new and lower Cadillac prices—to command by lav-

ish value-giving a demand so great for the La Salle Eight that economies and efficiencies would automatically ensue which would make it possible to lower prices on the entire La Salle line.



Enjoy the Prestige and Satisfaction
of a La Salle Now
Only a small outlay is required. Appraisal value of your present car acceptable as cash. The balance payable in terms to suit your convenience.

A Lower Price on Every Model of La Salle's Complete Line

\$2350 to \$2875 f. o. b. Detroit

New Additions to La Salle Line

Two-Passenger Business Coupe, \$2350; Five-Passenger Family Sedan, \$2350; Five-Passenger Coupe, \$2625; Five-Passenger Cabriolet Sedan, \$2675; Seven-Passenger Family Sedan, \$2575. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

Every La Salle is complete with all modern equipment, much of which is usually obtainable on other cars only at extra cost, and including at the new lower prices. Winter Front,

Fifteen thousand loyal and completely contented La Salle owners make that possible today and Cadillac presents La Salle for 1928 as a quality offering so remarkable that it is not even remotely approached by any other car in the world today.

Coincident with this, La Salle offers five new types which constitute its outstandingly the American family car of its class—superbly powered by the great Cadillac-La Salle heavy-duty engine and able to outperform any car in its class or any car now before the public except Cadillac.

Lovejoy Shock Absorbers, Exclusively Designed La Salle Bumpers, Cowl Lamps, Cowl Band, Ventilators, Windshield Wiper, Cigar Lighter, Rear Vision Mirror, etc.

Also Available in Special Fleetwood Custom Built Models

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CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

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Special Purchase Genuine

GOLFLEX
NEW YORK

DRESSES

to be sold at less than
One Half
Regular Prices

15.00 and 22.50



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Sportswear & Women

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[Shop at leisure. Plenty of Parking Space.]

Gov. Smith's Annual Message Defines Stand on Prohibition

Criticizes Adoption of Amendment Without Referendum, but Says Law Should Be Enforced—Supporters to Use Message to Aid Presidential Candidacy

ALBANY, N. Y.—A detailed review of what he considers the important accomplishments of his four terms as Governor and a thorough discussion of several issues with a national aspect, notably agriculture, prohibition, civil rights, water power and budget reform, are contained in Governor Smith's message to the Legislature, which convened here Jan. 4.

By a widespread circulation of this document, his supporters hope to eliminate some of the opposition and get for him the Democratic nomination for President.

While the message reviewed past accomplishments and present problems at length, it offered only one important recommendation that Governor Smith has ever made previously, namely, to the Legislature, the removal of sentencing power from judges and lodging it in a state-wide board of sentence.

Equality of Opportunity
In strong contrast to previous messages which have discussed agriculture only casually, the present one pictures New York State as a leader in progressive agricultural legislation and refers directly to the middle western farm relief problem in the statement that "both national and state policies should be molded to insure equality of opportunity and reward between those groups which produce the food and those which consume it."

The message again sets forth the Governor's previous suggestion for a state water-power authority, with power to sell bonds to develop the St. Lawrence River and other state-owned power resources and condemn the hydroelectric resources for private development under strict state regulation.

He declared himself against all unnecessary infringements of civil rights, demanded the repeal of the motion-picture censorship law, condemned the Legislature for ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919 without first referring it to the people through a referendum, but reiterated his promise to enforce the law as long as it is a law.

Popular Vote on Amendments
Governor Smith reminded the Socialists that he was opposed to the passing by the 1921 Assembly of five Socialist elected to it from New York City and declared his opposition to such measures as one passed the same year requiring an oath of allegiance from public school teachers.

He closed this discussion of prohibition and civil rights by recommending that the Legislature pass a constitutional amendment requiring all future federal constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people for approval.

Regarding budget reform, Governor Smith outlined the developments by which the executive budget came into being in New York State and expressed his satisfaction with this method and his belief that it would be a large factor in eliminating waste. He also outlined a large number of measures which he has urged and obtained adoption of in the past, providing better working conditions for labor, liberalizing the Workmen's Compensation Law, providing increased facilities for care of the State's wards, for a state-wide system of public parks, for better housing in the poorer and congested areas of large cities, for child welfare, and much other humanitarian legislation.

Rising Costs Not Discussed
He refrained from discussing the huge increase in expenditures in New York during his four terms, deferring that until his budget message, which will be submitted within the next two weeks. He did, however, discuss departmental reorganization of the state government at length and declared that "it is already conceded that the reorganization is the most progressive and thorough reform in the structure of state government undertaken by any state in the Union."

The section relating to agriculture is regarded as among the most significant parts of the message nationally and as an outright bid for support from the Democrats in the agricultural areas. He stressed what New York State has done to foster co-operative marketing during his administrations and declared that "there is probably no other state which has placed on the statute books such adequate and complete co-operative marketing legislation as has New York during the 10-year period since 1918."

"A state fails in its duty to agriculture," he continued, "which merely enforces the regulation of its food supply. The state, by wise and prudent policies, should foster and up-build agriculture and consider the full well-being of those engaged in it. This, New York State is doing. Among other things, the State, by liberal appropriations, is improving its system of rural schools and is also equipping its rural youth with a knowledge of the science of agriculture. Equal opportunity for the education of their youth so generously afforded to city dwellers, must also be presented to the farming community."

System of State Roads
"One of the great factors in the promotion of agriculture in this State is its good system of state roads. We have not only supplied the means of

proper transportation by modern highways, but we have made annual appropriations to the towns and counties for the upkeep and maintenance of their roads in order that we may have feeders from the farms to the main highways."

Leading up to water power, the Governor discussed the formation of the New York Port Authority, the Port of Albany Authority and the Champlain Bridge Commission.

"Following, therefore, the charted path," he said, "and taking a lesson from actual experience, why should we not set up in this State a New York State Power Authority which would be a public corporation, municipal in character, having no stockholders, deriving its powers from the State and having duties specifically imposed upon it to take over and develop the power resources of this State?"

He attributed to Charles B. Hughes the first public declaration of policy for a development of the state's power under state ownership and control. He admitted that "there may have been good and sufficient reason in the past for opposition to any plan that contemplated the use of state money or state credit, or even the issuance of the state bonds for so tremendous an undertaking, but he contended that the examples of the Port Authority to improve transportation facilities in New York had given experience with "a modern method of financing great public works without placing any burden upon the taxpayers."

Water-Power Development
"The question of water-power development," he said, "is receiving at the present time nation-wide attention. Giant power combines naturally will stand against the proposal of a public authority, but it is difficult to be in sympathy with their viewpoint because it is purely selfish."

"I think you will have to agree with me that all the talk we hear about regulation after we have parted with the source of power is more or less academic discussion of the general principle of rate regulation. As it is, we have not been any too successful with rate regulation. Should these great power resources become interstate, as is proposed in some of the giant power schemes now planned, it is possible that we may lose our rate control over them altogether, just as we have over the railroads in the State, which are now deemed, by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, to be engaged in interstate commerce, and are, therefore, not subject to regulation by the State."

Thorough Research Urged
"There is one sure way," he said, "to get the full benefit of hydro-electric energy for the small storekeeper, the small home-owner and the people on the farm, and that is to have the State retain the ownership not only of the source of the power, but of the development works. The comprehensive plan prepared by the Port Authority can deal with the distribution after study and research. It will have to be a part of the plan which in its turn will have to be a part of the plan before it can be effective. No harm can come to the State by a trial along the same lines already adopted for other great public developments by means of an authority. Nobody can honestly and conscientiously oppose it unless they belong to that reactionary Bourbon group who are against public ownership or public development of any resource."

On the question of prohibition, the Governor criticized the Republican Party for causing on the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919, but declared himself for strict enforcement of the Volstead law as long as it is a law.

"I am within the truth," he said, "when I say to you that the method used in the Legislature of 1919 to force the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment roused much ill-feeling in many parts of the State. The question of ratification was not a party issue in the election of 1918. Notwithstanding that the amendment was ratified in the Senate by the cracking of the party whip and the rule of 'King Caucus,' Democratic government loses its force and vigor when an organized minority by trick or device circumvents the will of the majority."

The great mistake of the Legislature in 1919 in failing to submit this question to a popular referendum is the direct cause of the unrest, uneasiness and dissatisfaction apparent in large portions of the State. It has gone further and been the prime cause of creating a disrespect for law among citizens who give the limit of obedience to every other regulatory statute ever enacted in the State or Nation."

Backs Law Enforcement
Governor Smith then declared that gradually people are realizing that in the Federal Government, and there only, can any change in the present status of prohibition be brought about.

"In the meanwhile," he said, "there devolves upon the state the sacred duty of sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. They are as much a part of the laws

of this State as our own statutes and our own Constitution. In fact, the Constitution of the United States itself declares that document and the laws made pursuant to it to be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state bound thereby, anything in the Constitution and the laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Aside from the limited number of policemen who patrol the sparsely settled sections of the State, the State's police power is delegated and we find it exercised in the first instance by the village constable, the sheriff and deputy sheriff, and the police officials of the cities. I speak only the truth when I say that the people of any locality get the degree of law enforcement upon which they insist and for which they are willing to pay."

Will Remove Law Officials
"As far as I am concerned, in obedience to my oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, I have repeatedly promised the people that, so far as it lies in my power in the constitutional or statute law, I will remove from office, upon proper proof being presented, any public official charged with laxity in enforcement of the law. Obedience to law is the foundation stone upon which the structure of government rests. Uniform enforcement, uniform obedience, is necessary to preserve the dignity and the majesty of the law. Law enforcement must of necessity begin with arrest. Too many misfortune people look for detailed enforcement from the head rather than from the root of police power."

On strictly state matters the Governor asked a study of the regulation and promotion of aviation and renewed many of his previous recommendations, including the four-year term for Governor, with elections in nonpresidential years; biennial sessions of the Legislature; increased home rule to cities and villages; a legislative study of county government; direct primaries for all nominations; abandonment of the state census, and many labor and public welfare statutes.

Sunset Stories

Scroggins Returns With the New Year

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the old Boston Common squirrel, and down the paths of Lincoln Park, Chicago, for several weeks. All the Chicago squirrels came to know him and to love him, partly because they had never seen a squirrel so old and yet so spry, and partly because Mr. Scroggins wears a high hat every day, and yet is as simple and nice as anyone who has never heard of a high hat.

During his visit, if you had seen from Lake Shore Drive a little cluster of gray, furry bodies around the trunk of a tree, you could safely have murmured to yourself, "Scroggins telling a story!" He told many of them. So many that probably for years and years the squirrels of Chicago will tell to their children's children the story of Grandfather Scroggins and the Boston Tea Party, Grandfather Scroggins and the Ride of Paul Revere, and many others.

Which is to say that a good time was had both by all the squirrels of Chicago and their guest, Mr. Scroggins, not to mention Fibi and Florrie, who were here and there and glad to be.

But all journeys must turn a corner and start homeward. On the day before the last day of the year Mr. Scroggins had a telegram from Mrs. Scroggins, "Have you forgotten New Year's Day?" and when he read it he murmured, "Bless us all, I almost had forgotten New Year's Day."

So he turned to Fibi and then to Florrie and said, "The New Year is coming and I am going." To which Mr. Scroggins said, "Hurrumph!" three times, and then cried with a burst of enthusiasm, "I shall fly back!"

Fibi looked at Florrie and Florrie closed one eye and winked the other three times, which is not easy to do, but Florrie did it.

"Well," said Florrie, "he must be leaving us to carry him."

"No—an airplane," said Mr. Scroggins.

And Fibi and Florrie were so overpowered that they could hardly flap a wing.

So Scroggins took passage on the night airplane mail from Chicago, and through the air he flew like an arrow, huddled down into a dark little cave with sacks of mail and packages. And Fibi and Florrie rested on the wings of the airplane and shivered because it was cold. Once Florrie flew off on a side trip. But she nearly missed the boat, and once caught up with it because it landed at Cleveland.

So Scroggins returned to Boston. And Boston Common welcomed him, after it found that he was back. For, strange as it may seem, some of the Commoners didn't even know he had been away. But he made sure that they knew, and if he didn't, Fibi and Florrie did.

All day January First, Nineteen Twenty-Eight, Scroggins walked up and down and across, announcing he was back and saying "Happy New Year." He meant it, too.

Scroggins Telling a Story!

WHIPPET PRICES CUT SHARPLY IN COMPETING LINE

Meets All Recent Comers—
"No War," Says Mr. Willys—
4-Door Sedan, \$585

TOLEDO, O.—Price cuts on the new Whippet models, built by Willys-Overland, were announced here by John N. Willys, president. With the entire line in direct competition in the low-priced field.

The announcement was made by Mr. Willys before 1000 Willys-Overland dealers, distributors and branch managers assembled here from all the important trade centers of the United States and Canada.

The four-door Whippet sedan is cut \$140 to \$585; the two-door sedan is priced \$535, a reduction of \$90; the coupe is \$535, a cut of \$90; the roadster and the touring models are now \$485 and \$455 respectively, the cuts being \$170 on each model; the roadster with rumble seat is \$40 extra; the cabriolet coupe is now \$545, a reduction of \$200; chassis \$355, a cut of \$90.

New Type of Body
The perfected Whippet at the new price offers a new type of body with cowl vision and full crowned pressed steel fenders, new equipment including automatic windshield wiper, rear vision mirror and combination stop light and rear driving light. New colors are offered and the bodies have been improved.

Mechanical features include a gasoline tank at the rear with vacuum feed, four-wheel brakes, semielliptic springs with snubbers.

Opponents of the direct primary got a decision against it in Chicago. The case was then appealed, and the Supreme Court heard arguments in December but adjourned without a decision. It nullified the law and nothing was done to take care of the situation, much confusion would result, according to political observers.

**LEADING ZINC FIRM
SHUT DOWN MINES**
PLATTEVILLE, Wis. (P)—Wisconsin's lead mining district which in its heyday was one of the greatest in the country, has announced that the Mineral Point Zinc Company, for many years the leading zinc firm in southern Wisconsin, is shutting down its mines.

Announcement has been made by the company's main offices at Galena, Ill., that the mines will be dismantled and holdings of the concern here valued at one time at \$20,000,000 will be disposed of. The concern was merged with the New Jersey Zinc Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation, after 20 years' operation.

WESTERN GRAIN STORAGE
WINNEPEG, Jan. 4.—Storage in Lake Head elevators has risen 10,000,000 bushels of grain since close of navigation. Virtually no grain is moving all-rail as yet toward Atlantic ports. There are 30 grain freighters ranged alongside elevators at harbor front to afford auxiliary storage when space in regular bins begins to tighten.

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In supplying you with office stationery, best adapted to your requirements, and at fair prices for highest quality, is characteristic of our service.

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**January Sale
of Furs**

Our annual January Sale of furs brings to our clientele coats made of the finest selected pelts. Not only are the furs excellent in themselves, but they are offered with the authority of a reliable house behind them. We advise that you take advantage of the unusual values during the early part of the month while the assortment is large and varied.

KAUFMANN'S
FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

**January Brings the Awaited
WHITE SALE**

EARNESTLY entering into this sale to make it an outstanding month for white goods. Every day in January, therefore, you will find items of extreme interest at prices not offered any other month in the year. Watch these departments—and buy in wholesale quantities, it will be to your advantage.

White Bedding
Pillow Cases and Sheets
Linens
Damask Napkins, Cloths and Towels
Lingerie
Including all Muslinwear

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KANSAS GOES SEVEN YEARS MINUS STRIKE

Industrial Court Law Gets
Credit for Reforming
General Conditions

OMAHA, Neb.—Seven years without a single labor strike of any kind is the remarkable record established by the State of Kansas under operation of the once widely discussed Kansas Industrial Court Law. Such was the statement of F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., president of the Kansas Bar Association, and the man who wrote the law as it finally was passed by the State Legislature.

Although nullified in part by the Supreme Court of the United States, and generally thought of as a labor experiment that failed of its mission, the law actually has reformed Kansas from a state of labor turmoil into one where strikes are unknown, said Mr. Smith in an interview given while here for the convention of the Nebraska Bar Association.

Passed by a special session of the Legislature called by Gov. Henry Allen at a time the State was experiencing acute labor conflicts in 1920, the Industrial Court Act "gave the State power to force employers to work and to force employers to hire men at wages specified by the Industrial Court," Mr. Smith explained. He continued:

"The United States Supreme Court held that the compulsory employment provision of the law might deprive a person of his property without due process of law. It held also that the feature of the law which curtailed the right of employer and employee to contract was unconstitutional."

In a later test case, however, the United States Supreme Court held constitutional the provision of the law which makes it a misdemeanor to organize a concerted strike and we've never had a strike in Kansas since.

"That Supreme Court decision made it possible for any state to prohibit a strike. Any workman has a right to quit when he wants to, but the walking delegate is the man who organizes the strike. If he knows he's going to jail for it, he won't organize a strike. That's why we haven't any strikes in the Kansas coal fields while those in other parts of the country have been in turmoil. We haven't had a strike in seven

years, but before that our mining industry was tied up practically all of the time."

"Under the law a man who organizes a strike can be imprisoned in jail for a term of not more than a year or fined not more than \$500, or both. This penalty is severe enough to keep the walking delegates out."

"The arbitration feature of the law now is voluntary, instead of compulsory, as it was originally. Formerly the Industrial Court could compel employer and employees to come in, could specify wages and hours of conditions of labor and could force them to abide by the court's decision. But since the Supreme Court has eliminated that feature, the arbitration function has been delegated to the Public Utilities Commission. Any employer and his employees can voluntarily submit their grievance to the commission and have it adjusted."

"But we have so few labor disagreements in Kansas that the commission is rarely called upon to settle a case of this kind. In such cases, the commission cannot impose its decision upon the parties to the dispute, they are bound only by honor to abide by the terms of the decision."

**STEEL WORKERS BUSY
AS IDLE MILLS START**

WHEELING, W. Va. (P)—More than 1000 steel workers, idle for many months, have returned to work in Wheeling Steel Corporation plants. Ten more than mills are now operating at the corporation Yorkville (O.) plant. The Belmont mill here also has started another furnace. I. M. Scott, president of the corporation, said that the industrial outlook for the year was bright.

**GOV. DONAHUE NOT TO RUN
COLUMBUS, O. (P)—**Any doubts that friends of Gov. A. V. Donahue may have entertained as to his future political intentions have been dispelled. Governor Donahue made it clear that he is not a candidate for a fourth term as Governor, that he is not a candidate for United States Senator, and that he is not seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination.

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Superior Suburban Service of
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Exclusive varieties of
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Famous English Biscuit**
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In fact a full line of these wonderful biscuits
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\$16.50

Fashioned of Georgette, Flat
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Satin. Dresses of tailored simplicity for Street and Business. Frocks as elaborate as you may wish for Afternoon and Dinner wear. Sports frocks allowing delightful freedom of motion.

Regular Women's Sizes, 36 to 44
Larger Women's Sizes
42½ to 52½
Short Women's Sizes,
35½ to 45½
Regular Misses' Sizes, 14 to 20
Junior Misses' Sizes, 13 and 15

LASALLE PRICES CUT AND FIVE MODELS ADDED

New 5-Passenger Sedan at
\$2350—Reductions Range
From \$85 to \$190

DETROIT—Prices announced by the Cadillac Motor Car Company on the entire LaSalle line, effective Jan. 4, show reductions on enclosed models ranging from \$85 on the convertible coupe to \$190 on the five-passenger sedan.

"The company is also making five new additions to its line, making 16 models in all," says Albion L. Danforth, president of the Cadillac Automobile Company of Boston. The additions are the two-passenger business coupe, \$2350; five-passenger family sedan, \$2350; seven-passenger family sedan, \$2575; five passenger coupe, \$2625; and five-passenger Cabriolet sedan, \$2675. More than 15,000 LaSalle cars have been sold in nine months.

"New prices on the enclosed models compare with the old as follows:

Two-pass. convertible coupe, \$2550 \$2465
Four-pass. Victoria, \$2550 \$2465
Five-pass. sedan, \$2495 \$2410
Seven-pass. sedan, \$2775 \$2685
Seven-pass. Imperial sedan, \$2975 \$2910

"The year 1928 will give automobile buyers the greatest value for the dollar invested of any year since the beginning of the industry. The year 1928 will be one in which manufacturing efficiency will be of utmost importance. Many organizations have been making preparation by plant rearrangement, by installing new labor-saving and more accurate machinery, tools and fixtures."

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Please Both Your Purse and Individuality
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SPECIAL, ONE WEEK ONLY!

With every "Glen Bogie" Frock, a very fine Collar and Cuff Set or a hand-holed Silk Scarf is included in the regular price of the frock. 29.50

"Glen Bogie" is that delightful all-day-long, all-year-round knitted dress sold exclusively at Dewees in Philadelphia.

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
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**January
Sales**
throughout the
store at
Extraordinary
Savings

DEMOCRATS SEE HOPE DAWN FOR PARTY HARMONY

Jackson Day Rally Expected
to Clarify Views Upon
Issues and Candidates

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders are preparing for the greatest Jackson Day rally ever held by the party.

More than a thousand acceptances to invitations already have been received and several hundred more are anticipated. The gathering to be held in the capital on the evening of Jan. 12, as part of the activities of the Democratic National Committee, which will convene to select a convention city, will be the first important assembly of Democratic leaders since the nomination contest at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, in 1924.

At the head of the host of Democratic state and local leaders there are expected to be present the outstanding national leaders of the party and its possible Presidential standard bearers.

Mr. Davis to Preside
John W. Davis, the party nominee in 1924, is to preside at the Jackson Day dinner, and Claude Bowers, author and member of the editorial staff of the New York World, will deliver the keynote address.

Clem L. Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, characterized the Jackson Day dinner as a "harmony feast," and it is the expectation of party leaders that the meeting will clarify the situation within their ranks and permit some authoritative conclusions as to the standing of the various Presidential candidates and sentiment regarding them.

Five cities are actively in the race for the Democratic convention: Miami, Fla.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, O.; San Francisco, and Chicago.

Republicans to Meet
While the Democrats are meeting and conferring, Republican leaders will convene in Kansas City, Mo., for advance preparations for their convention, which will be held in that city early in June. The arrangements committee of the Republican National Committee will confer with city and state executives on plans for handling the convention.

The next few weeks will also see the active opening of the pre-convention campaign in both parties, with the required circulation of petitions in the several states in behalf of candidates who wish to enter the primaries in these states. The first of the primaries will be held in New Hampshire on March 6, and after that there will be a rapid succession of primary elections. The Republicans must choose 1928 delegates and electors by June 1.

B. & M. 1928 PROGRAM IS PROGRESSIVE ONE

Reconstruction Work Calls
for \$6,000,000 Fund

Permanent reconstruction of the bridges and roadbeds of the Boston & Maine Railroad which were temporarily restored after the New England floods of last November will be put under way in a \$6,000,000 program of new work during 1928, according to an announcement by George Hammett, president of the railroad. With the resumption of service on three branches last week, the Boston & Maine was able to report every mile of its 946 miles of lines affected by the flood has been restored to operation.

The year's budget includes 22 new bridges, to cost \$2,050,000, of which about one-fourth is flood replacement work. Rock ballasting of rights of way, heavier rails, and bridge improvements will constitute the rest of the expenditures.

New steel spans will be installed at Hoosick Junction, N. Y., North Putnam, Vt., Livermore Falls, N.H., Woodstock and Lebanon, N.H. In addition, 100,000 tons of stone filling material have been or will be used in washouts or along river banks.

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Giza Gives Up New Treasure



This Shows the Detail on the Lid of the Sarcophagus of Meresankh II of the Fourth Dynasty, Recovered by the Harvard-Boston Expedition Headed by Dr. George A. Reisner and Now in the Egyptian Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

New Addition to Egyptian Lore Depicts Queen With Red Tresses

Boston Museum Has Sarcophagus of Old Kingdom
and Paintings Which Mark First Departure
of Rulers From the Black-Haired Type

Acquisition by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of the Old Kingdom sarcophagus of Queen Meresankh II, daughter of the King, King's wife, "Great Favorite," and the arrival in the United States from Egypt of Joseph Lindon Smith, honorary curator of the Egyptian Department, with his paintings of interior decorations on the tomb of Queen Meresankh III, at Giza, make an important contribution to the chronicle uncovered in Egypt, by Dr. George A. Reisner and his Harvard-Boston expedition.

The sarcophagus has been installed in the Egyptian Department and the paintings will be added to its collection and to give additional evidence concerning a period in Egyptian history which hitherto has been little understood.

Mr. Smith, who formerly lived in Boston and now makes his home in New York, points out that the tomb whose interior his paintings show, will become famous in history as providing pictures of the Queen, who had short red hair instead of the traditional black wig. It is the first evidence known of the wearing of a red-haired person in Egyptian court life.

Mr. Smith gave it as his opinion that, of all the tombs of ancient Egyptian royalties uncovered by the

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The
"Toe-Guard"

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LONDON CALLS
FOREIGN TARIFFS
MUCH TOO HIGH

Editor of Economist Forecasts Tariff Reduction in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In an effort to consolidate British public opinion behind a movement to put into practical effect by national legislation the resolutions of the World Economic Conference held in Geneva last spring, the British League of Nations Union recently arranged a conference in the Guildhall, attended by about 300 delegates and addressed by speakers representing all important views in Great Britain.

After a preliminary survey of the world situation, the conference examined the tariff problem, the possibilities of combination and co-operation in national industries, the agricultural situation, and concluded with a great public meeting at which the largest aspects of economics and world peace were considered. On each day's program were speakers of international prominence, including Georges Thoms and Albert Thomas, but following the set speeches remarks from the delegates were in order, and keen public discussion was a leading feature of each session.

The Tariff Obstacle

All the speakers agreed that the high tariffs now prevalent in Europe were probably the chief obstacle in the way of more prosperous international commerce and better business at home. Individual trade agreements such as that between France and Germany were praised as steps toward lower tariffs. M. Thoms urged that Great Britain should stick to her guns as a tariff country, and said that any legislation to increase British imports today would have a serious effect in stimulating European countries to raise theirs to a still higher level.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Labor Government, brought the American tariff question into the open when he said: "It seems to me that financially the whole equilibrium of the United States has changed. It appears to be approaching something like saturation of the home market and is necessarily increasingly trying to find investments for its surplus capital in foreign markets. When it has changed almost completely from being a debtor nation to being a creditor nation I think it is likely to raise this question of high tariffs in the United States in a very acute form, with a consequent influence upon the tariff policy in other countries."

W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist, recently returned from the United States, confirmed these views, and forecast a reduction in American tariffs under pressure from discontented farmers and from export manufacturers.

World Production Higher

Emphasis was laid on the point that world production of factory goods is today at least as high as it was in 1914, with notable increases in America, Australia, and Japan, but that distribution, due to the presence of more and higher tariff walls, has become less satisfactory. In the case of agricultural production, according to statistics quoted by Sir Daniel Hall, director of intelligence in the Ministry of Agriculture, the increase in agricultural products has not kept pace with the increase in population, and hence the so-called "over-production" is

only apparent. He advised British farmers that inasmuch as their chief difficulty appears to be the high cost of labor, they should re-organize their businesses on the basis of high wages instead of low wages; i. e., by the introduction of intensification of effort, improved agricultural machinery, and organization of farm work the same as factory work.

At the last session of the conference, which was public and attended by about 2000 people, a great pledge of public opinion was given by leading members of all three English political parties. Sir Edward Hilton-Young, Sir Herbert Samuel, and Tom Shaw were united in urging that the recommendations of the Economic Conference should be put into effect in Great Britain.

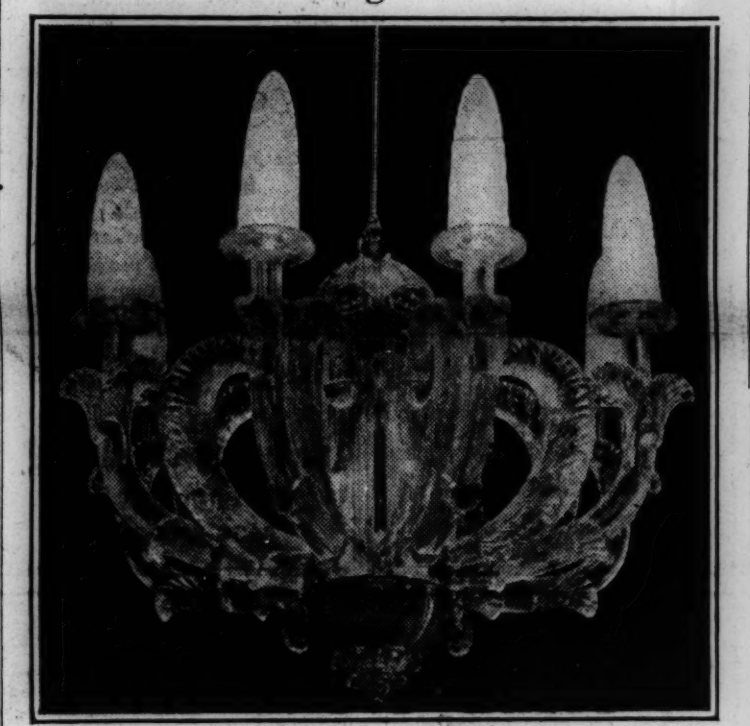
Sir Herbert Samuel summarized the purpose of the conference when he called on the delegates to subordinate the idea of competition as an international motive to that of co-operation. "The idea has widely prevailed," he said, "that in a competitive world the prosperity of one nation depends upon the improvement of others. The truth is that each country prospers best in a prosperous world. Internationalism is not the opposite of nationalism, but its complement. Patriotism is good, but it must rest on good will, not on animosity. Indeed, he is the truest patriot who wins most friends for his country—not he who makes enemies; and you cannot win friends if by every means in your power you are constantly seeking to undermine their prosperity."

WAR-TIME CLOSING
LAW MAY BE CHANGED

LONDON (P)—If the recommendations of the special governmental committee on early closing regulations are accepted, theaters and public houses will be permitted to sell refreshments during the entire performance and in licensed hours respectively.

The early closing hour is a legacy from war days, and has been much derided of late. Under the regulations, shops, with certain exceptions, were obliged to close at 8 p. m. In war times this was primarily for the purpose of economizing in fuel, light and labor, but it is now regarded as an infringement on personal liberty.

Table Service No Longer Limits Use of Glass



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Glass for Use in Decorative
Arts Is Shown in Paris Salon

René Lalique, a "Sculptor in Glass," Is Called Chief Exponent of French School—He Favors Combinations of Light and Water

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Modern French glass points to a movement quite distinct from the Czechoslovak, Austrian or Italian schools of today, in that the best French glass can only be seen to advantage in relation to light, whether artificial or sunlight. The French problem is not to create merely a rare vase or piece of bric-

Much-admired lamps were the round, water-filled ones engraved by Boris Lacroix with suitable lampshades engraved by Michel Druet. The grant of these loans will be restricted to those owners of houses who are known to be in genuine need of assistance. A sum of £2100,000 has been made available for this purpose, partly from contributions and partly from special Government funds.

SOUTH AFRICA BREAKS
ITS EXPORT RECORDSTrade Envoys to Be Sent to
Holland, Germany, Argentina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAPE TOWN, S. A.—For the first time on record, South Africa, during the first six months of this year, exported more than it imported. The exports amounted to £24,644,321, an increase of £152,438 on last year's figures for the same period. The imports for the half year amounted to £23,741,850, an increase of £1,708,223. Financial circles regard this as a real progress.

Touching on the question of overseas trade, it is understood that trade treaties between South Africa on the one hand, and Holland, Germany, and the Argentine on the other hand, have been drawn up and provisionally agreed to by the respective governments of the countries concerned. The South African Government would have asked Parliament to ratify these treaties during the re-

cent special session, had it not been for the amount of contentious legislation which occupied the attention of the House of Assembly. The treaties, in each case, it is stated, will involve the appointment of trade commissioners. The name of Dr. Visser is mentioned as the probable candidate for the Argentine appointment.

EDUCATIONISTS
MEET IN LONDONSir M. Sadler Presides at
Annual Conference
Now in Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Educational Outlook is the subject of the presidential address of Sir Michael Sadler at the opening session of the sixteenth annual conference of educational associations which is now being held here.

Among the groups which are holding meetings in connection with the conference are the Association of Head Mistresses, Parents' National Educational Union, the Association of University Women Teachers, the League of Nations Union Education Committee, the Modern Languages Association, the Association for the Reform of Latin Teaching, and others.

"The Education of Women in India" was the subject of a discussion Jan. 2, with Sir Atul Chatterjee, Indian High Commissioner in London, as one of the chief speakers. The German Ambassador, Dr. Friedrich Schuler, will speak on "The Development of Modern German" on Jan. 5 and will preside at a lecture on "Heinrich von Kleist als Erzähler" on the following day. G. K. Chesterton will address the Nursery School Association on "Some Doubts on Education" on the same day.

The "playing fields movement" is being considered by the London Head Teachers' Association. The religious education of children over 14 is being discussed at a joint conference today and specimen lessons on "Boys and Girls of the Middle Ages" (by Miss Rhoda Power) and "Elementary Music" (by Sir Walford Davies) were yesterday radio-cast from B.L.O.

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Jerusalem Succors Region's Destitute
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—Measures taken to provide dwellings for the poorer sufferers by earthquake in Palestine in July are nearing completion. At

à-brac, but to evolve objects which become enhanced in beauty when light passes through them.

The Autumn Salon at the Grand Palais has a section devoted to decorative arts. The main exhibit is paintings, but in this decorative art section modern French glass plays a considerable rôle. There can be little doubt that the man usually recognized as the leading exponent of this French school is René Lalique. He is a sculptor in glass—as another might choose stone, or wood, or bronze. In this he is right that with glass not only can you produce lovely forms, but you can introduce light, which does not penetrate stone, wood, or bronze.

Art Combined With Utility
Another equally clearly defined fact about the French school, differentiating it from those of the countries mentioned above, is the combination of art plus utility. At the Salon, for example, were three glass tables, each submitted by a different French firm, finely engraved on the under surface and possessing a sheen of palest jade. Lalique's table was edged with leaves engraved. That by Maurice Motel was intended for use in a shop and had a wavy batik design let into it.

To carry this point further about usefulness as a quality so emphasized in modern French glass, one need only remark the several varieties of lighting fixtures. The most elaborate was Lalique's chandelier, some three feet across and designed for a large room. The crystal arms, like branches, with leaves peeling back, rose to frosted bulbs, themselves covered with raised rosebuds.

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ZION'S SCHOOLS
COST 25 PER CENT
OF TOTAL INCOMETel Aviv Still Amortizing
and Paying Interest on
\$375,000 Bond Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The educational item is the biggest in the budget just proposed for the all-Jewish township of Tel Aviv. Of a total of \$273,635, education is allotted \$60,000 or nearly 22 per cent. Together with another item of nearly \$15,000 earmarked for cultural work, including the maintenance of night-schools for adult workers and proportion of education to other expenditure is nearly 25 per cent.

The second biggest item is more than \$50,000 for public health, over \$40,000 for water supply, and \$35,000 for the maintenance of staff of the municipality as well as office expenditure. The mayor's salary is fixed at about \$30 a week, that of the chief secretary at \$20. The highest paid man on the Tel Aviv staff is the chief police inspector who receives about \$36 a week, about \$6 more than the mayor.

Elementary education in Tel Aviv is free, the money being raised by

special educational tax which by recent decision has been made progressive, ranging from 30 to 75 cents a month per taxpayer. The money voted for education is paid into the treasury of the Palestine Zionist Executive which makes a grant-in-aid to the Zionist school system of Tel Aviv, making up the difference between what the township contributed and the network of schools required.

Tel Aviv is still amortizing and paying interest on the \$375,000 bond issue raised in the United States by Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt of New York in 1923. Tel Aviv's commitments include \$22,500 a year interest on the loan and a similar amount for amortizing the debt.

**STEEL TO REPLACE
TIMBER PROPS IN PITTS**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Home-made steel props to replace wooden ones as roof-supports in coal-pits, are to be the special study of a technical investigator just appointed by the British Colliery Owners' Research Association. Under suitable conditions, it appears, the use of steel in place of timber conduces to better results but has had to be abandoned in some cases where it has been tried, owing to practical difficulties.

It is now hoped, by collating the experiences of mines which are using steel props successfully, to introduce such modifications as may make the system generally applicable, thereby helping alike the coal, iron and steel industries.

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Support of 30 Members of Family Often on Shoulders of One Korean

Highly Organized Family System Reaches Out to Seventh Cousins—It Is Point of Honor for Able Members to Be "Sponged On" by Less Able

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—In Korea, there exists, in effect, an odd sort of socialism, in the peculiar Korean family system, according to Toru Isami, writing in the Bunka Shikaku (Modern Life). The article, in translation, reads in part:

"A very strict family system still exists in Korea, and each house has in its possession its own genealogy, in which all the branches and sub-branches for more than 10 generations are written. Relatives to the seventh cousin of the direct line are included in that family, and the head of this huge family is in charge of all the ceremonies and festivals of the family, as well as being the sole executor of all the family property. But not an item of this property can be used or expended without the approval of the family group."

"The Koreans are strict worshippers of their ancestors, and numerous indeed are the ceremonies and festivals in their honor. The women are kept busy day and night in preparing the food and other articles to be offered."

"Men who rise to power and riches are revered and consulted by the whole family, but, at the same time, they must shoulder the duty of supplying the wants of them all, even their daily necessities. It is quite ordinary for a man with a little property to be supporting from 20 to 30 people. If the rich man refuses to do his duty, he is thrown out of the family and obliged to live in absolute isolation. Thus, under such a family system, there are few families who produce beggars or wanderers, poor as Korea is. This custom of mutual help explains why one sees so few beggars in Korea."

"At the same time, nothing could be worse than this system for those who have ambitions, for under it all

absorbed by the family, and the position one has attained by so much industry has to be abandoned. On the other hand, the poor relative thinks it their right to rely upon their more fortunate brothers, and never think of living by their own labor. Especially among the upper classes is all labor held in contempt and work shunned even at the expense of having to rely on others. As soon as they are in want they go to their relatives and ask for aid, and so spend their time in idleness."

"The rich, also, believe it their duty to support the less fortunate, and do so as long as their money lasts. The meeting of this obligation is a point of pride in Korea. In Korea, a kind of socialism is therefore in practice. People who are too sure of their wealth and safety, and people who are in the extremes of want and poverty are alert to the whisperings of socialism. The social state of Korea today is suited to the introduction of socialism. Therefore, if its coming is to be prevented, the first things which must be done are the encouragement of production and the saving of the poor."

"The crying need of Korea today is a complete reformation of its social system. And without such a reformation it may well be said that there is no future for the Koreans. The only thing which will bring about such a reformation is the spread of proper education, especially of education for women."

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NATION IS URGED TO TEACH PUBLIC TO KNOW WORLD

Development Along Purely
National Lines Fails,
Says Harvard Man

Establishment of a governmental medium for educating the public in international problems, thus bringing the United States more into accord with the rest of a world made round by means of rapid intercommunication was advocated by Manly O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, in an address before the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, at its annual meeting in Boston.

The education of the public of the United States in international problems has not yet begun, and the "casual press" cannot be relied upon to complete this education, Professor Hudson asserted, pointing out that several other governments have taken upon themselves the task of informing their people.

"We are confronted with a problem as great as the one before the people of the United States in 1923, when they were wavering between local and national allegiance," he said, "for today we are engaged in a somewhat

similar struggle between nationalism and internationalism.

We live in a bigger society today than can be found in any one nation. And even as we are dependent upon people in other parts of the world in our daily life, so it has been proved that the organization of a people along purely national lines is a failure.

Sir Herbert Ames, for seven years financial director of the League of Nations, and later delegate to the Seventh Assembly, reviewed the accomplishments and workings of the League during its first seven meetings.

He declared that "Geneva is now equipped with a political fire department," its machinery for controlling turbulent states being slowly built up during past years, and speeded up by the addition of a flying field and planes near by, and by the fact of the League's telephone and telegraph messages having priority over any other messages in Europe.

"With the settlement of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute during the last Assembly," Sir Herbert concluded, "the last of the old European quarrels was wiped out, and Europe finds itself, for almost the first time, united in peaceable accord."

A resolution introduced by Denys P. Myers, corresponding secretary of the World Peace Foundation, endorsing the resolution introduced into the Senate by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, advocating that the President enter into negotiations with France and other nations for the conclusion of treaties of all-inclusive arbitration, was unanimously passed by the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association.

With the Libraries

Some Ancient Libraries and Their Contributions
to Civilization

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

ONE of the earliest libraries of which we have any record is one which was built at Nineveh by the Assyrian king Assurbanipal, many years before Jesus' time. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century, almost nothing was known of the history of Assyria and Babylon except that which was obtained from the stories contained in the Bible. The site of ancient Nineveh, unknown to man for centuries, was a great mound of sand near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Asia Minor, over which the Arabs, down through the years, had been riding their horses, tending their sheep, and waging their campaigns, unaware of the fact that beneath this spot which they trod lay the riches and the splendor of an unknown age, and the remains of a great key which would unlock unknown pages of history.

It remained for a young Englishman, an unsuccessful lawyer rather than a famous archaeologist, to find this key to Assyrian history. One of the most dramatic episodes in archaeological work is this feat of A. H. Layard in locating the palaces and the library of the ancient Assyrian kings. Layard, as a boy, had read and re-read, and dreamed over the "Arabian Nights" and the Biblical tales of the splendor of the ancient East. Born adventurer that he was, he hated the dreary grind of the law office. Finally he gave up his position and determined to seek the land of the "Arabian Nights" tales. Fortunately for the world he found the land of his dreams in Asia Minor. One day while proceeding on horseback along the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, he noticed peculiar mounds of sand in certain places, and he questioned the Arabs about these formations in the desert. He found a piece of brick on which were cuneiform inscriptions, and showing this to an aged Arab, he was directed to a place where, he was told, he might find thousands of these queer bricks.

A Great Library Discovered

Having investigated this place where the peculiarly marked bricks were found, something told Layard that he had located the site of an ancient city. His previous studies in ancient history, and his peculiar aptitude for archaeological work, enabled him to judge that he had located Nineveh, the glorious city of which he had dreamed. In 1848, with a small sum of money, part of it from his own little bank account and part contributed by an interested British government official, Layard returned to the place of many bricks, and, aided by a few Arabs, began to dig. After much labor, bravely continued through many discouragements, he one day unearthed a great sculptured figure. Soon other pieces of sculpture came to light. Convinced that more interesting objects were to follow, Layard and his Arabs worked indefatigably, and before many days had passed, after much excavating and clearing away of sand, they had unearthed three palaces of different ages of Assyrian history. In a large room in one of these palaces Layard found hundreds upon hundreds of flat slabs arranged upon rows of shelves. Closely examining these slabs he found that they were covered with cuneiform writing, and he realized that he had unearthed a great library of the past, which much investigation proved to be that of Assurbanipal, the last great Assyrian emperor. Each

of these books of Assurbanipal contained a book-plate on which was inscribed in cuneiform: "Whosoever shall carry off this tablet, or shall inscribe his name upon it, side by side with mine own, may Assur and Belit overthrow him in wrath and anger, and may they destroy his posterity in the land." Continued excavations by Layard, and later by other English archaeologists, and by the study of the tablets, which were deciphered by Layard, and later by other English archaeologists, revealed nearly 20,000 clay tablets systematically arranged on shelves of unglazed clay, carefully catalogued works of history, astronomy, religion, schoolbooks, dictionaries, decrees of kings, accounts of wars, the Babylonian version of the Great Flood, and almost everything at hand to make the revelation of a previously unknown period of history complete.

Unfortunately, shortly before this discovery which would lead up to delving into the past, another young Englishman had accomplished a feat which led to the deciphering of the cuneiform writing of Persia. Babylonian, as a boy, had read and re-read, and dreamed over the "Arabian Nights" and the Biblical tales of the splendor of the ancient East. Born adventurer that he was, he hated the dreary grind of the law office. Finally he gave up his position and determined to seek the land of the "Arabian Nights" tales. Fortunately for the world he found the land of his dreams in Asia Minor. One day while proceeding on horseback along the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, he noticed peculiar mounds of sand in certain places, and he questioned the Arabs about these formations in the desert. He found a piece of brick on which were cuneiform inscriptions, and showing this to an aged Arab, he was directed to a place where, he was told, he might find thousands of these queer bricks.

Gate to the Past

Thus did Rawlinson and Layard, the one with his translation of the cuneiform writing, and the other with his discovery of the great cuneiform library in Nineveh, furnish scholars with the material necessary for obtaining knowledge of ancient Assyria, and of making known this knowledge to the world. J. H. Breasted says, in his book, "Ancient Times": "The city mounds of Assyria at once began to speak, and to tell us, piece by piece, great chapters of history along the two rivers, something over 2500 years of which the world before had been entirely ignorant." Let us remember that it was a great library, a storehouse of books, which had preserved these records through the ages.

While it is Rawlinson and Layard to whom credit belongs for unearthing Assyrian history, a further knowledge of Babylonian civilization was given to the world by several scholars who had received an impetus to delve into the history of the ancient East from Layard's and Rawlinson's remarkable accomplishments. The work of Professor Hilprecht, sent out in 1888 at the head of the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania in excavating the ancient Babylonian city of Nippur, with its library, enabled scholars to continue their research into this phase of ancient history. In the palace of the kings in Nippur, Professor Hilprecht found a large library consisting of clay tablets inscribed in Babylonian cuneiform picture-writing and cuneiform phonetic. Rawlinson's translation and publication of the Babylonian alphabet made the

Canadian Big Brothers to Presidential Range



Photographs by D. Munday—Courtesy of Canadian National Railways

Peaks in Canadian Rockies Named for Dominion Premiers

Picturesque and Snow-Clad, Rearing Their 11,000-Foot Heights. They Now Form the "Premier Group"—Mt. Stanley Baldwin a Tribute to British Guest

study of these tablets comparatively easy for scholars who had benefited by the brilliant British officer's discoveries in Persia. In this storehouse of Babylonian civilization were found works somewhat similar to those unearthed in Nineveh. These tablets traced the events of dynasties, told graphic stories of ancient wars, presented material for study of the growth and decline of Babylonian art, and broadened the study of cuneiform writing, and the ancient Sumerian script system. J. H. Breasted says on this subject: "Only two generations ago the monuments and records of Babylon and Assyria preserved in Europe could all be contained in a show case a few feet square. Since 1840, however, archaeological excavation (in the library of Nippur), has recovered great quantities of antiquities and records. Such work is now slowly recovering for us the story of the ancient world." Had not Babylonian and Assyrian kings and scholars appreciated the value of libraries as keepers of records of the ages, much of this knowledge of ancient civilization would never have come to light.

[A second article on this subject will appear in the Library Column next Wednesday.]

Interest Exceeds Debt, but Is Paid

Chicago Man After 22 Years
Cleans Up Bankruptcy
Account in Full

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Although interest on his canceled bankruptcy debts of 22 years ago was bigger than the principal, some \$300,000 in itself, R. H. Donnelly, a Chicago publisher, has begun the new year with every cent paid on his debt of honor. He has mailed out the last of the checks, which amount to more than \$600,000, to creditors or their heirs.

When the firm of Knight, Donnelly & Co., brokers, failed in June, 1905, the court paid the creditors 27 cents on the dollar, clearing the firm members for a new start without legal obligations. Mr. Donnelly was successful in his new business and became president of the publishing corporation known as the Lakeside Press.

After paying personal debts formed at the time of his firm's bankruptcy, he set about repaying creditors of the company. In the course of 22 years, many had changed their residences and were hard to locate. But the beginning of 1928 saw the task completed. Interest amounting to 112½ per cent of the principal was included in the last checks mailed out.

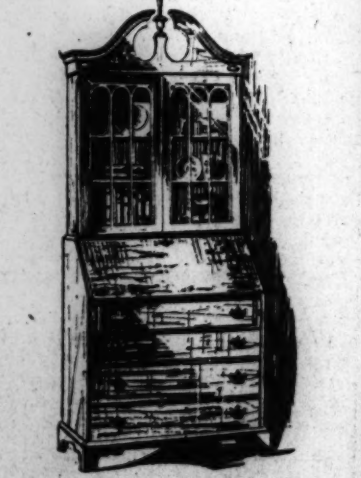


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The first book bearing the imprint of the new corporation was issued coincidentally with the announcement of completion of the consolidation. It is "Claire Ambler," by Booth Tarkington. A commemorative edition, limited to 500 copies was signed by the author, and F. N. Doubleday and George H. Doran. A price of \$500 was offered by a collector for the first copy, but refused by the publisher.

Authors whose names are on the publishing lists of the new company include among others Joseph Conrad, Arnold Bennett, Irvin S. Cobb, A. Conan Doyle, Edna Ferber, Philip Gibbs, Ellen Glasgow, Rudyard Kipling, Christopher Morley, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Hugh Walpole, H. G. Wells and Stewart Edward White.

NAVY PREPARES FOR PRESIDENT

Battleship Texas Is Being
Furbished for Coolidge Trip
to Havana Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A corps of plumbers, electricians, mechanics and other artisans of the United States Navy is busily engaged at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn preparing the battleship Texas, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, for President Coolidge's trip to Cuba to attend the opening of the Pan-American Congress on Jan. 16.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge will occupy the admiral's quarters. Five porches are being enlarged from 12 to 20 inches in diameter to permit greater circulation of air. Changes are being made in sleeping quarters and every inch of brass is receiving a mirror-like polish.

The President will go on board the Texas at Key West on the morning of Jan. 15, returning from Havana the following day. He expects to attend only the opening of the congress, but other American delegates, including Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, are expected to remain in Havana throughout the sessions.

Felix Velgusta, first-class steward, who has served 13 years at Key West, there to await the arrival of the presidential party. Capt. Z. E. Briggs will command the Texas.

FLOOD CONTROL PLAN AWAITING FINAL DECISION

Army Still Working on
Way to Finance Mid-
west's Big Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The War Department is still working on methods of financing the Mississippi flood control problem, it became known on the highest authority here, reopening the whole issue of whether the flooded areas along the river will be called upon to shoulder any part of the burden of controlling the "Father of Waters."

Under the report of army engineers, submitted to President Coolidge, the task of building levees and spillways to prevent a repetition of 1927 flood would have gone on at a total cost of approximately \$250,000,000. Of this \$150,000,000 would have been borne by the Federal Government for raising the level of existing levees, building new spillways, and creating new levees on these spillways. An additional \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 would have gone for general improvement of river control and of this amount the adjacent river communities would have paid 20 per cent, or about \$36,000,000. The Federal Government would have paid the remaining 80 per cent.

The engineer's report was submitted and caused an immediate outcry from regions that had been inundated. They insisted in their present bankrupt state they could offer no more money for flood control. The echoes of this protest were heard in Congress. Now comes official word from the White House the matter is not rigidly fixed and the War Department is in a position to adjust the contribution designated to be paid by the separate localities.

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Plants Having Capacity of
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Have Been Consolidated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Consolidation of six publishing houses under the name of Doubleday, Doran & Co., has just become effective, resulting in what is said to be the largest organization of its kind in the English-speaking world. The combined plants have a capacity of approximately 16,000 books a year and publish eleven magazines.

The merger, preliminary details of which were announced last fall, brings together Doubleday, Page & Company, the George H. Doran Company, Nelson, Doubleday, Inc., the Country Life Press, William Heinemann, Ltd. of London, and S. B. Gundy of Canada. Inclusion of the Canadian branch will be known as Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Ltd.

The magazines issued by the companies, in addition to their books, include World's Work, Country Life,

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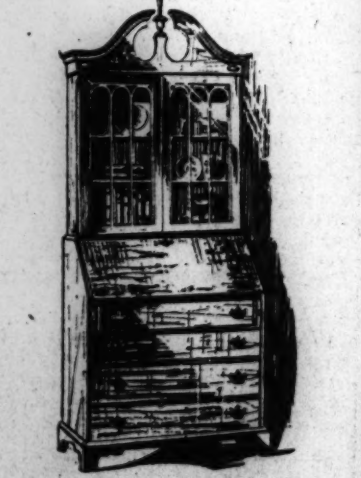
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KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Fashions and Crafts

Simplicity in Millinery

M. CARLTON

Modern hats have an air of purpose. The days are gone when posies were strewn haphazard over the surface. This season every bow, every tuck, every decoration has a reason for being there. It either softens the line, adds necessary width or height to the hat, takes away excessive plainness or brings it into harmony with an outfit. Each month sees hats growing plainer, but more workmanlike and beautiful too, because to be charming plain millinery must have a faultless line.

The well-turned-out Frenchwoman never wears a conspicuous hat. She chooses it to harmonize with the rest of her outfit. Its proportions are right for her figure and it is draped to suit her profile. It looks as well from the back as it does from the front—a very important point!

A Hat Must Suit the Coat
The most fashionable Parisian hat of the moment, a severe little black felt, as a rule brimless and with a fine black lace eyelash veil, is perhaps too uncompromising for the average Englishwoman or American. To look well, she has a hat demands a very trim outfit—a well-cut black suit, black shoes, dark stockings and plain pull-on gloves. A close-fitting hat is always more difficult to wear and calls for greater perfection in grooming than does a hat with a brim, but the smartest hats of the moment, whether brimless or not, are designed to look neat.

In choosing a new hat it is a wise plan to wear the coat it is intended to accompany. A high fur collar, for instance, calls for a brimless hat or for a hat that is flat at the back. Not only does even a small brim get in the way but it rubs the fur of the collar, and soon gets soiled. Hanging loops and projecting decorations of any kind, especially if they are set far back, are best avoided if the hat is to be worn with a high-collared coat.

To be successful a hat should be becoming as well as smart and form a pretty frame for the face.

A woman with high cheek bones and a thin face looks best, perhaps, in a very close-fitting hat or in a hat with a definitely wide brim. A me-

dium-sized hat is not, as a rule, becoming to her. The broad-faced woman, on the other hand, looks well in a medium-sized hat, and for her the crown should be moderately high and as broad at the top as it is at the base. It should not taper.

The matron needs width in the crown, though not necessarily in the brim. The crown of her hat should be as wide as her cheekbones, or slightly wider. This effect can be gained by skillful trimming so that the hat itself does not look clumsy. A wreath of fairly large velvet or satin leaves curving high across the front of the crown and descending in a line with the ears makes a delightful decoration for the matron's hat. The wreath lends height and width, and at the same time looks light because the leaves provide a broken line. Loops of wide velvet ribbon have a similar effect.

People who find a brimless hat difficult to wear may discover that it is a help to keep the hat short at the sides so that the lobes of the ears show. To make a wide-brimmed hat more becoming the hair should be styled to grow long over the ears. This is a useful hint for women living in the tropics where big hats are a necessity, whatever Dame Fashion happens to be saying.

Turbans are much worn at the moment, but they must be draped by an expert and are, as a rule, becoming only to the type of face that has clear-cut features and a good profile.

Ears are hidden and one eyebrow or both of them allowed to show, but hats are all well-set onto the head, and the crowns are lower and closer fitting than they have been for some time.

Popular Shapes

The most popular shapes in Paris and London are the helmet hats; the "cloche" with a small brim that droops only slightly; the aviation type of cap with ear flaps; various adaptations of the tam o' shanter; draped or plain, and the turban. A number of hats have upturned brims, but these are not turned up all the way round, or even straight across the front. They start high and droop down to the right-hand side, where there may be a shaving-brush decoration, a bunch of ribbon loops, or a cluster of matching velvet flowers.

A great many plain felts have short eyelash veils in fine black lace, or in lace to match the hat. Others are trimmed with a jeweled brooch or buckle; with rows of gold metal stitching; with geometric patterns of tiny steel beads set on by hand; with inset designs of satin or velvet; or with well-placed bands of self material. Newest of all are the perfectly plain satin velour hats that have no other decoration than a pattern formed by brushing the surface of the velour in opposite directions. This gives rather the effect of newly mown lawn where the short grass lies flat in reverse strips.

Antelope hats are an expensive, but not an extravagant novelty. The skin is light in weight, very soft and becoming to the face, and can be dyed to any shade. These hats are generally fitted on the head to suit each individual buyer.

Sports hats are of rough or smooth felt, have a plain band of grosgrain

ribbon, and for trimming a row of small vertical or horizontal tufts in the front of the crown. Some of these sport hats show quite big brims in the front and at the sides, but for convenience are short at the back.

For the south of France and other winter resorts there are stitched ring velvet hats of coarse Petersham ribbon, as well as lightweight felts and a few ball-bunnet straws underlined with velvet. These may be taken as a guide to millinery for the early spring.



Guest Post.

Left—This Sports Costume Is Developed in Brown Tweed. The Blouse, Cut Diagonally and Finished With Narrow Piping, Is Very Smart, and the Box Pleats in the Skirt Give Freedom to a Narrow Silhouette. The Design Was Awarded One of the Three Prizes in the Competition Recently Offered by Arnold Constable & Co., and is by Grace Post, Pupil of the Traphagen School of Fashion. Right—A Two-Piece Afternoon Dress Fashioned in Black Crêpe Satin, Interestingly Tucked at the Waist, Shoulders and Cuffs, and Worn With a French Felt Hat Showing a Rhinestone Ornament. This Design, by Miriam Albee, Pupil of Miss Traphagen's School of Fashion, Won First Prize in the Competition.

A Few Knitting Helps

SOME brands of yarn now come in balls instead of skeins. It is certainly a great improvement over the old order of things to be able to pull the loop from the center of such a ball and begin the work without first having to wind the skein. It is nice, too, to have the yarn always come from the center, so the ball stays where it is put, instead of having to be chased all around the floor.

However, if one has to wind one's own yarn from a skein, it is a very simple matter to make it into a ball that will offer the same advantages as those would by machinery. Begin the ball by winding the yarn around the fingers of the left hand to form a long, thick loop, then wind the yarn as usual except for leaving this loop, like an axle for the sphere, sticking out slightly at both top and bottom when the ball is complete. Tuck in the last end of the thread under a few previous loops to prevent its unwinding. In beginning the work, pull the loop from the center of the ball.

It is always a good plan to tie to the last end of the yarn the tag giving the name of the brand, and tuck it in the ball. Then if more yarn of the same kind is needed, the tag slipped into one's handbag, is not only a reminder of the errand, but is also a guide as to the exact number and size of the yarn.

To prevent dropping stitches on unfinished knitting, keep on the ball a rubber band, to be used for winding round and round, very tightly, over the ends of the knitting needles when the work is laid down.

Often in knitting or crocheting wool yarn one makes a serious mistake that necessitates considerable unraveling, and the yarn thus pulled

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Two Prize-Winning Designs in the Arnold Constable Competition

New York Special Correspondence

IN CONNECTION with their Centennial Costume Exhibition, which drew throngs to their store and blocked the sidewalks in front of their amusing windows, filled with

mannikins wearing the elegant costumes of a muted century, Arnold Constable & Co., of New York, offered seven prizes for costume designs. The first of these was for \$100, the second for \$50, while the third prize was divided into five awards of \$25 each. The judges were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Lulu Fellows, managing editor of the *Breath of the Avenue*; Mrs. George Palen Snow, Fashion Editor of *Vogue*; Charles Hanson Towne, editor of *Harper's Bazaar*; and Henry Sell, publisher of the *Delineator*. The students at Miss Traphagen's School of Fashion and her pupils at Cooper Union carried off the first and second prizes and four of the third prizes—in other words, they captured all but one prize.

As nearly 100 schools were represented in the competition and between 700 and 800 students submitted designs, the result would seem to be an endorsement of the teaching methods in the classes where the winning pupils work. Miss Traphagen trains students to co-operate with manufacturers; to bring theory into harmony with practical considerations; to attack each lesson as a professional problem. She is an exponent of art in trade and trade knowledge in art. Museums, libraries and factories unite to form a university for her students.

The winners were: the Misses Miriam Albee (first prize), Theresa Franco (second prize), Margaret L. Dodd, Gladys Parker, Emily Thompson and Grace A. Post, all winners of third prizes.

To Clean Felt Hats

AFTER a felt hat has been worn for a little while it begins to show indications of this fact. When this happens, get a small box of fuller's earth and clean the hat at home. Unless the imported earth is bought, the price will probably be under 50 cents. The fuller's earth and a small stiff brush, which can be purchased for a dime, are all that are needed.

With the brush rub the earth thoroughly into every part of the hat, including the ribbon band. Shake off the loose powder, and apply more. If the hat is needed at once, take it out of doors and beat and shake it as long as any powder comes from it, then brush it well with a clean clothes brush, brushing in all directions. Finish by brushing well with the nap.

If the hat is to be laid away for a while, or for the summer, clean it and shake off the powder, then rub and rub into it. Fill the crown with tissue paper to preserve the shape, then wrap the hat carefully to keep the powder from falling off, and put it into a small tight bag until needed. White felt hats can be cleaned nicely with French chalk, the process being the same as that used when cleaning the darker hats with fuller's earth.

Fur can be cleaned with fuller's earth. The powder should be rubbed into the fur several times and shaken out well. Then it should be rubbed in, the fur wrapped in tissue paper, and the package put into a tight bag. When needed, take the piece out some clear windy day, and shake off all of the powder. Hang it in the shade on a line where the wind can blow on it for an hour or longer. If the fur looks rough or matted when

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The Elaborate Girdle

AN ORNAMENTAL girdle, gracefully adjusted in swathing lines and featuring some modernistic jeweled pin or drooping bow with long ends, is often the only detail of a gown that attracts attention. This fact is made the most of by women who enjoy giving variety to their wardrobes by means of adjustable accessories. The particular advantage of the separate girdle is that it offers the easiest means of achieving some of the smartest novelties of the moment. It may follow a low waistline, draping the hips snugly, or it may adopt the device of some of the French houses and be lifted slightly at the front, the overhanging ends giving the modish center-draped effect. The same girdle may at another time be adjusted with the hip line pulled down at the left side with ends so long as to accomplish the uneven hemline of the skirt. A closely crushed girdle may even boast such length and width that its ends suggest one of the fashionable incipient trains. Besides all these obvious merits, the separate girdle offers a delightful way of introducing alluring bits of color, beautiful ribbons, supple velvets and innumerable trimming novelties appropriate for the type of dress with which the girdle is to be worn.

The shops display models, usually in the ribbon department, showing beautiful combinations of color, either with double-faced ribbons or two or more ribbons of harmonizing shades. Broad black ribbon with the reverse side in delicate pastel tones is utilized in almost bewildering combinations, making such a girdle available for a dress of any color. For instance, black velvet ribbon with maize satin back is used in two bands, joined by taggoting. One band displays the pale yellow satin side and the other the black velvet. The result is that there is a charming mingling of shades and colors when the meeting occurs at the left side. The four ends are tied into a marvelous bow, the loops carefully turned in or out to reveal alternate black and maize. Somewhat the same idea is featured in a crash girdle made of three delicate shades of supple satin, the novelty being that each ribbon is tied in what is known as a four-in-hand bow. These three bows form an important garniture for the dress, as they outline a graceful slant from a point just at the left of the front, down to a deep hipline. The ribbon is frayed out at the ends to form a soft fringe, so that the entire effect is a soft blending of rainbow colors. Such a girdle is arranged over a light foundation of net or georgette, the bows are carefully adjusted and the closing concealed under them.

A beautiful diaphanous scarf is excellent for one of these crush girdles, and, if lightly mounted on a foundation where it swashes the hips, can be adjusted in variety of ways at the closing. If the length needs to be augmented, this can easily be done by a hand-knotted fringe of any length desired, and either in a combination of colors or matching the

predominant tone of the scarf. Another method of elongating a scarf to meet the girdle requirement is to attach deep petal-shaped or pointed ends, so that when the girdle is tied, these will give the fashionable irregular effect. Such an end finish may be as deep as the wearer wishes or the scarf requires and the points should preferably be pieced to insure the necessary tightness.

Bordered fabrics are easily converted into adjustable girdles by using the border for the ends and having the sides pieced. If buying for this purpose, it is necessary to purchase twice the width desired for the girdle unless the fabric is bordered on both edges and is very wide. When but one edge is bordered, divide the material in half, join the plain selvage edges as invisibly as possible, making one long strip with bordered ends. Have the sides pieced or finished with a tiny rolled hem. Remnants of expensive materials of this type are often to be picked up at a low price and the work involved requires little time or skill. As these girdles are seen on all types of gowns, of every fabric, it is well worth while to observe the new models being shown for the coming season as so many of them offer practical ideas easily available for the home dressmaker.

Care of Silk Garments

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

CAREFUL handling and repairing will make all silk things give three times the wear they would if treated carelessly. Frequent washing is one of the most important items in regard to silks, and, of course, they must be examined occasionally for incipient runs. When a run is discovered at the top of a stocking, put a piece of net under the run—black for dark-colored stockings and white for light ones—and darn the place through with darning silk.

An important point to remember when buying stockings and silk underwear is to try, if possible, to buy two of a kind at the same time. The advantage of this arrangement is that out of 4 individual stockings of the same kind one pair can be matched up to serve a considerable period, when the other two stockings are disfigured with patches and darns. This rule also applies in the case of underslips, nighties. Two partly-worn garments may be combined to make one good one.

When it is seen that the seams of silk bloomers and petticoats indicate intentions of pulling apart, a strip of strong net may be sewed carefully on to the underside.

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ark: "Something for you, lady
 something for me, but my hus
 would like to see something

Unanimous

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rs. Bing: "I wish these recollections would be more definite."
r. Bing: "What's the difference, my dear?"
rs. Bing: "This one tells how I use an old notebook, but doesn't

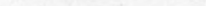
say how old the potatoes must be.
—Caterham Weekly Press.

Disproving the Statement
The farmer noted for his eccentricities had placed the following notice on his corner lot: "This field is to be given anyone who is really contented."
When an applicant appeared on the scene he would say, "Are you really contented?"

Too Sour

"That's why I chose it. It's like lemons!"—*Tit-Bits.*

<i>Odds and Ends</i>	THE MONITOR READER	<i>In Lighter Vein</i>
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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED

Clerk: "Something for you, lady."
 "Nothing for me, but my husband."

What They Say

carelessness would them."

The planet Jupiter is 1346 times as large as the earth.

Bart
The abbreviation "Bart" after

holder is known as "Sir—, rt."; his eldest son is plain r."

planes and people even can learn to economise if they try hard enough.

BEAUTIFUL It is to

Rose of Sharon
The Rose of Sharon is the
one given to an ornamental

A Taste of It
A New York restaurant owner has bought a seat on the island.

—

"Nothing for me, but my husband would like to see something

Guest: "Now that you mention it, I wonder, myself."

Mr. Bing: "What's the difficulty, my dear?"

Disproving the Statement

When an applicant appeared on the scene he would say, "Are you

farmer, "what do you want with
my field?"

boys were not to be caught napping, and the replies came back very well until he asked one boy

"One-seventh, eh?" said the inspector, grimly, and proceeded to

"That's why I chose it. I don't like lemons!"—*Tit-Bits*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Newspaper Responsibility

IN A Christmas greeting "to members of the editorial craft everywhere," Eric C. Hopwood, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, expressed this view concerning the outlook for his profession in 1928: "In the year to come even greater things may be expected, and particularly in this period must the viewpoint of responsible editorship be worldwide. The time will be a critical one, and irresponsible journalism must not be permitted to cast the balance against international peace and good will."

There is, of course, a tendency on the part of man to regard all times as critical. Probably there is no reason to apprehend the existence of any graver international situation in 1928 than has existed in years lately passed. But it would be quite possible for irresponsible journalism to create a critical situation, and the protest of the president of so influential a body of journalists against journalism of that type is both reasonable and important.

The influence of journalism upon international relations has never received that scientific study which its importance as a factor in world peace deserves. In time of war, governments treat their press as a scientifically constructed machine for the manufacture of universal hatred within the nation against the enemy. Nothing is left undone to fill the columns of the newspapers with information and misinformation intended to advance this end. The censorship, both governmental and popular, makes the lot of any newspaper which attempts to stand out against the general chorus of war-time obsequy intolerable. The people of the United States and other nations have so recently had experience in the scientific management of war-time propaganda that knowledge of its effectiveness must be fresh in their memory.

But in time of peace there is no such united effort to use the press for the maintenance of harmonious relations with the outer world. This is perhaps as well, although there does seem a certain irony in the fact that the press cheerfully lends itself to governmental endeavors to extend hatreds, but vigorously repels any effort toward its control in the interests of peace. But control ought not to be necessary. No newspaper of standing will proclaim itself an advocate of war, or even the systematic encouragement of international discords. And yet, purely through negligence, purely through an erroneous idea of what constitutes news, and usually because of a lack of a true sense of responsibility, newspapers not infrequently become a most fertile source from which spring international misunderstanding and antagonisms.

The newspaper which is conducted with the truly patriotic purpose of serving the best interests of the nation to which it gives adherence will accept seriously responsibility for the character of international news which it publishes. It will not put sensationalism above service to peace. It will not accept the plea that the truth of the news item is the only criterion by which to judge its worth, for many newspaper stories may be literally true, and yet exert a distinctly injurious influence. It will maintain a sense of proportion in its depiction of foreign affairs, not necessarily suppressing those things which may tend to bring a foreign nation or government into disrepute with its readers, but endeavoring at the same time to recount the more creditable phases of such a nation's thought or activities. If it is an English newspaper it will not depict the activities of Mayor Thompson as representative of all there is of Chicago, nor will an American newspaper with a sense of responsibility find nothing to recount regarding the life of Paris except the gayeties of Montmartre.

The newspaper dealing largely in foreign news may properly take itself as seriously as though it were in fact a diplomatic bureau. An irresponsible, prejudiced, or sensational correspondent at the end of a cable can do vastly more harm to the cause of international harmony than almost any underofficial of a legation or embassy. As the United States becomes more and more involved in foreign affairs—a condition which inevitably must result from the wide extension of our foreign investments—so that section of the press which devotes attention to international news must accept a higher measure of responsibility for the character of the information it collects and publishes. It is an encouraging forecast of the future that the president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors should have made this consideration the dominant note in his annual message.

Poincaré the Unique

PASSAGE by the French Parliament of the annual budget before the beginning of the fiscal year to which it is to apply has established for M. Poincaré several records in the financial history of the Third Republic. As Prime Minister he has persuaded Parliament to enact two consecutive budgets on time—an achievement which has not been equaled by any previous Prime Minister and Finance Minister. With the exception of M. Doumer who had his budget passed on Jan. 1, 1922, M. Poincaré is the only Finance Minister since the war who has not seen the financial debates prolonged many weeks into the new year. He is, furthermore, one of the few French Premiers who on the eve of French general elections has been able to control parliamentary desires to increase expenses.

It has been a habit of French Parliaments to be particularly liberal in the budgets adopted immediately before elections. Thus the 1902 budget was increased by 47,000,000 francs as compared with an average increase of 40,000,000 for the three previous years. During the first three years of the 1902-1906 Parliament, the annual increase was 46,000,000, but for the election year the total went up to 80,000,000. The 1906-1910 legislature consented to an average increase of 98,000,000, but just before going to the electors in 1910 the deputies voted an addition of 180,000,000. For the last Parliament before the war the average increase during the first three years was 184,000,000, but the budget of 1914 carried additions of 453,000,000. This exceptionally large amount was necessary,

in part, because of military expenses which Germany's armament program was thought to require; but there were many sops to local communities and salary increases which it was hoped would be effective electioneering.

M. Poincaré has been tolerably successful in withstanding similar attempts to increase expenses because of the general elections which will come next May. His budget of 42,500,000,000 francs shows a favorable balance of 55,000,000. For French post-war budgets to balance favorably is a rare occurrence; but the margin of safety is extremely small. It is barely more than one-eighth of one per cent of the total expenses authorized. It is reasonably certain, however, that even if the budget becomes unbalanced, no new taxes will be voted before May. The Bloc National suffered severely in 1924 because it voted new taxes on the eve of the elections of that year. This electoral mistake is not likely to be repeated.

The tenure of French Prime Ministers is usually so brief that few of them have an opportunity of piloting more than one budget through the parliamentary seas. During the last twenty-five years only Combes, Clemenceau and Poincaré have been Prime Minister for a period covering the beginnings of two fiscal years. Combes was Prime Minister during the preparation of three budgets; Clemenceau for five—two before and three during the war—and Poincaré for three. In this respect also M. Poincaré has a unique position in French financial history because his 1923 and 1924 budgets were enacted together. This is the only time that has happened.

The World Pauses to Elect

CURIOUS it is that so many countries should now be waiting for the results of forthcoming elections. In France, if a public man is asked for his opinion of the probable course of events, he will shake his head and reply, "We must wait for the elections." Those elections are due in the month of May, though it is possible that they will be slightly advanced.

In Germany, the same question will elicit the same reply. In England it is generally recognized that politics are in a state of suspense, and that no certain tendencies can be discerned until the dissolution of the present Parliament and the appeal to the country reveals which party will be in power. The elections will be held either in 1928 or in 1929. Some of the European countries are under dictatorship rule, but it is believed that sooner or later they, too, must proceed to the polls. Rumania is looking forward to elections, as are several other central European nations. Nor is this all. The United States will soon have to determine in what manner it shall be governed, and who will be the next President. Turn where one will, the world is "waiting for the elections."

In democratic countries this situation must periodically arise. That it should arise simultaneously in a number of countries is a rarer phenomenon. We are, as it were, coming to the end of a chapter, and soon the leaf will be turned. The new chapter will obviously be of the greatest importance. It may furnish critical pages in the post-war history of the peoples. Many questions are being left in abeyance. Solutions of certain difficulties can scarcely be found until it is known precisely what will be yielded by the popular consultations.

Without discussing at this time the complicated American field, one may for a moment survey the European scene. It will matter greatly what foreign policy is pursued by England, though, with our experience of the continuity of British diplomacy, it is fairly safe to predict that there will be no fundamental changes. There is a deep-seated sense of the need of pursuing, with the necessary modifications indicated by circumstances, the same general lines.

In France it is not so easy to estimate the consequences of the elections. If the Left wins, undoubtedly the movement for the evacuation of Rhineland, and the fostering of good relations with Germany, will be accelerated; for it is under the government of the Left that the Locarno policy has been inaugurated, and that the League of Nations has been increasingly utilized. Yet it would not be true to suggest that a victory of the Right would inevitably produce a reaction. Most Frenchmen are now persuaded that there is no alternative to Franco-German rapprochement. On the other hand, it may well be that the chances of a Franco-Italian rapprochement would be somewhat greater were the Right in power than if the Left were to succeed; for France is always something of a crusader, and the Left parties reconcile themselves with difficulty to the Fascist form of government in Italy.

It is agreed that Germany may be at the parting of the ways. The signs are reassuring, and it is almost certain that the policy of Dr. Stresemann will be confirmed. Even were there a slight swing to the Right, there would be no substantial change. Germany naturally asks for a speedier fulfillment of certain promises that have been made, and may be more or less insistent on their fulfillment in accordance with the decisions of the ballot. There is, however, an optimistic feeling about the future.

So it would be possible to continue; but everywhere, in spite of various issues being in the balance, the scales appear to be weighted on the side of peace and stability.

Protecting the Investor

EVER since the introduction of the investment trust in the United States in 1921 the subject has been arousing significant interest. While it can be reasonably anticipated that something approaching investment trust regulation may be attempted within the State of New York, and probably in the State of New Jersey, it seems to be rather doubtful whether any similar legislation will be seriously prosecuted in the Congress of the United States this winter. On the other hand, the problem is of such a nature that the assurance has been given that it will be brought up in Washington and will undoubtedly receive some consideration.

In the last Congress and in previous Congresses measures were introduced to restrict the interstate sale of fraudulent securities. This was proposed despite the fact that most of the states have so-called "blue-sky" statutes. It has been

thought that while the laws of the various states may regulate the sale of securities locally, those laws are not uniform and not infrequently are totally inadequate to deal with the subject. So insistent has this claim been that the Federal Trade Commission has been impudently to undertake voluntarily an investigation of certain stock transactions, independent of all other testimony that has been offered. A report on stock dividends has already been made. Other investigations of a similar character are now in progress, and it has been promised that reports thereon may be expected probably before the winter is past.

Investment trusts, however, are not to be classed with the usual run of investment problems before the country. The investment trust is an outgrowth of experience in the field of investments whereby it is sought to sell to persons of limited means the services of expert advice on investments. Their newness merely renders them easy of misrepresentation. An investment trust is organized for the purpose of obtaining funds from a broad field of owners, these funds in turn to be invested in a widely distributed field of securities. The managers of the trusts presumably possess expert knowledge of industries and of the stock market, and are in a position to distribute the risks of investments in such a manner as to bring in a wide margin of safety.

That there has been a mismanagement of some trusts is no indication that the idea is wrong in plan. It is probably desirable that there shall be a better definition of investment trusts, and the more the question is discussed, the more apt the public is to be afforded that definition. But legislation is no more likely to afford a remedy for the maladministration of investment trusts than it has proved to be for the maladministration of estates or of banks. It can, however, be definitive and restrictive, and if that can be accomplished through the police powers of the states there is no great need for federal statutes on the subject likewise.

New Year and New Joy

WITH the advent of a New Year there comes to everyone the sense of adventure, of starting afresh on a journey which may hold in its untrodden paths great possibilities for mankind. In every well regulated business the necessity for taking stock of its assets and liabilities at stated intervals is recognized, and unconsciously the human thought has come to regard the New Year as a fitting time in which mentally to take stock and check up on the progress or failure which has been manifested during the past year.

To some the process may seem to be a sad one as incidents are recalled which, in the light of increased understanding, would have been handled differently. Hasty unconsidered words which had in them a sting which the speaker would fain recall, may come to the thought, bringing with them a sense of failure and discouragement; little opportunities which have slipped past unheeded when the kindly deed or act might have meant so much to a friend struggling with a burden of care. In reviewing the past, watchfulness is necessary lest self-condemnation creep in which will be neither helpful nor constructive in its results. Instead of wasting time over past failures and mistakes it is not wiser to profit by the lessons which they have brought and so determine to start out boldly and joyously on the new adventure knowing that every experience has been a step which was not taken in vain since with it came the opportunity of learning the importance of true values.

Each individual has much to contribute to the harmony and joy of the community in which he finds himself. To everyone is given the choice of being either a peacebreaker or a peacemaker—a choice of whether his words shall be those of careless criticism, the repeating of idle rumors, or words of kindness and helpful consideration, the former prolific of trouble and division, the latter a fruitful source of joy and peace. The inspired words of the poet Tennyson may well be taken as a slogan for the coming year: "To speak no slander, no nor listen to it." If this were to be carried out faithfully how much unhappiness would be eliminated!

Perhaps one of the greatest needs of the present hour is for more joy, that deeply rooted sense of peace and joy which the world can neither give nor take away because it is based on a spiritual understanding that the Creator's plan for His children is good and never evil. The duty of happiness and good cheer was once stressed by Dr. Gannett in these helpful words: "Educate your laugh, if you can, to ring often and sweet, that you may be able to radiate widely your pleasure and health." The elimination of gossip and slander and the diffusion of joy are salient points to carry with one on the great adventure, and if these are faithfully heeded 1928 will prove to be a happy New Year indeed.

Editorial Notes

Another gift of \$6,500,000 has been added to the steadily increasing financial resources which education is gathering that will some day place it in a position to contribute the full measure of its capacity and possibility of service. This time it is a newspaper publisher, George C. Booth, who gives millions to complete the development of an educational and cultural center near Detroit.

A distillery camouflaged as a dwelling cancels the rights given under the law that the home shall be protected from search or seizure, the courts of Massachusetts are deciding time and again. Which is just another way of saying that the freedom for which the colonists fought does not mean license.

There is a move afoot in one of the foremost fine fur-producing states to make all trapping illegal. In this connection it might be recalled that the slaying of beautiful birds for their plumage was halted by making the sale and wearing of such plumage unlawful.

It's pretty certain that President Coolidge will continue to saw wood, whether he does any whittling or not.

WE HAVE guests in the Port of London—ships that have come up the Thames laden with offerings. Big ships, small ships, swift ships, slow ones. Some have only crossed the North Sea, but most of them have from over the five wide seas.

Many of the crews are old friends, in some cases of ten years' standing, for it was in 1917 that we first became acquainted by giving international news to these visitors in an international port. Since that time Noah, the motor launch, has made a fortnightly trip down the river bearing a cargo of literature.

It is Saturday morning, and we shall be off in a moment. Noah carries a volunteer crew of three, her load of papers, and seven distributors, but the captain says there is room for one—if you'd care to come along. As to the crew, the cabin boy is always the captain, but the engineer and the cabin boy practice rotation in office, and this trip's engineer is next trip's cabin boy. This makes no confusion, however, for the engineer wears a peaked cap, and the cabin boy doesn't. There is a world of dignity in a uniform.

We embark at Westminster pier, and Big Ben strikes half past nine as the little launch slips down the river. The tide is still rising, and there is not much craft up this end, but on the other side of Waterloo Bridge we meet the Leopard, a coal barge. One of the distributors holds up a packet of literature to the barge, who smiles and nods. A long shout, a clever catch, and we hear behind us his shout of thanks. A barge's life is a leisurely one, so he is glad of reading matter.

We make a formal call at the President, the naval training ship, are received with a smart salute and leave a good-sized parcel. These growing lads have an appetite for wholesome literature. Then away under Blackfriars Bridge, shining peacock green through the grayness of the autumn morning.

"Spritty barge on the starboard hand," sings out the captain. "Would you like to go aboard her?" The chairman of the distributors decides he would, and we run alongside. The barge's wife stops shaking out her carpet and comes forward to greet us. Her small dog barks as a distributor goes aboard, but our intentions are so transparently honest that he changes his attitude and wags a friendly tail. The river is a busy place, however, and no one dallies. In a minute we are off again.

Queenhithe to port, so called because it was here that Good Queen Bess levied dues on all the ships that came up the river by relieving them of a tenth of their cargo—the Queen's tithe. To starboard the site of Will Shakespeare's Globe, banished outside the city walls because his plays were considered immoral by his contemporaries.

We shoot under London Bridge and slow up as we approach the tangle of shipping outside Billingsgate. We have business here with the fish carriers, those speedy ships of burden that act as links between the trawlers in the North Sea and the London market, and we unload

Mirror of the World's Opinion

"In the Same Country"

THE most beautiful story in all literature was written almost 1900 years ago, by a Greek physician named Luke. In simple directness and exquisite charm, it has no superior in language. It tells a complete story without a needless word, yet leaves much for the imagination to supply, which are marks of the perfectly told narrative. Read again how simply but eloquently the story begins:

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night."

If one knows even a little about the hill country of Judea, its stony slopes, and possesses even a little of the gift of imagination, he can picture the keepers of the sheep out there on the hillside that first Christmas night, their flocks safe from the attacks of marauding wild beasts. The shepherd is a familiar figure in Biblical lore. He centers the matchless Twenty-third Psalm. Many of the parables of the Master magnify his calling. He is a type of watchfulness. While others sleep, he is alert at his post of duty, tending off the enemies of the flock and refreshing his soul in communion with the stars, when the distracting scenes and noises of the day are done.

It is not surprising, rather it is divinely natural, that the vision of Truth coincident with the advent of Jesus in the manger at Bethlehem, should first dawn upon the wakeful consciousness of the shepherds and lead them to his birthplace. It is the way of Truth's appearing. On simple minds does the vision come and in open hearts does it abide. Their sleepless eyes first beheld the radiance of the star, their attuned ears heard the song of the heavenly host, and their answering faith brought them in wonder to the humble place of nativity in a glorified stable.

It would be interesting if Luke had followed the course of the shepherds down the years. Did their vision last through the thirty years in which that Bethlehem babe was growing in favor with God and man, being prepared for his three years of ministry? Were any of them in the throng that listened to him speak "as one having authority" from the prow of a boat on the lake shore? Did any of them witness that astonishing manifestation of infinity, that heavenly vision, when Jesus fed with five loaves and two fishes? Could any of them have been in that throng that spread branches in his way as the Master entered Jerusalem, and watched with sore defeat the preparations for his crucifixion? We shall never know. But this we do know—that their wakeful eyes beheld the heavenly vision, their simple faith brought them wondering spectators to the humble birthplace, and their enchanted tongues told and retold the story of that wonderful night, so that faith was kindled to high expectation that the Messiah had truly come.

Sixteen hundred years ago the message of Truth appeared to earth in the physical form of a babe. Before and ever since visions of Truth have been waiting to be revealed to hearts and minds humble and wakeful enough to receive them. There is an enchanted country in which they appear. It is peopled with constant souls who through long nights of gloom wait with courage for the first signs of the morning. While others sleep, they watch on the hillside in wakeful expectancy. They are the heralds of light, the beholders of visions, the torch bearers of Truth's progress.

If the revelation of Truth is confined to a single occurrence centuries ago, Christianity is dependent upon the written word and not on the experience of men. That revelation ushered in the world's greatest teacher and showed to mankind its Lord and Master. But today, as in every age and clime, the visions press to be revealed to watchful eyes and willing hearts who wait in eager expectancy "in the same country."—York (Neb.) Republican.

Sacrifice of Civic Service

TO USE President Coolidge's word, few men "choose" to run for civic office. Most men prefer to attend to their own business and to enjoy what social life their leisure hours give them. Prospective candidates have to be canvassed and persuaded, to a realization of civic responsibility. Someone must do the work of an alderman or school trustee. If capable men refuse to do it, other less competent will, and the city will suffer.—Calgary (Alta.) Herald.

A Peace Hint

NATIONS aren't likely to beat their swords into plowshares while beating their rivals into oil fields.—Attoona Tribune.

Character as a Business Asset

AFTER the recent floods in Vermont, which caused much commercial disaster, a number of Massachusetts bankers agreed to lend money to business men, farmers and others without security, except as to character. This is helpful to a good man. It recalls what John Pierpont Morgan used to say, that

a generous supply of literature. Those lonely men out there are away for weeks, and they feel the need of solid mental food.

We should like to linger here, to enjoy the stir and bustle, to watch the white-coated porters carrying the heavy boxes up into the air and onto their wooden hats—those curious wooden hats that the Billingsgate porters have worn for centuries.

Here, too, we find the Dutch eel boats—solid timbered vessels with gracious lines and of sturdy dignity. It was to just such eel boats that Charles II (or was it Dutch William?) granted perpetual free mooring, on condition that they always left at least one ship in occupation. The Dutch are a conscientious race. Today there are two tall-masted Hollanders guarding the ancient privilege. We call on both.

Now under Tower Bridge and into the Pool of London, that wide sheet of water heavily fringed with shipping. There is a tumult here. Steamers coming, steamers going, blowing of sirens, rattling of chains, and a babel of voices. The sky line is etched with a pattern of masts and cordage and cranes.

We pick our way daintily in and out, leaving two distributors on this Spanish fruit boat, two on the German over there, and still two more on the Scandinavian just beyond. We don't care to outstay our welcome, so we give them about five minutes on board, then circle round and pick them up again.

Sometimes we have to scramble over the lighters to reach the ships. Sometimes there are no lighters to scramble over. Then we grapple ourselves to the side of the ships with a bathook and swarm up the rope ladder in true sailor fashion. Here is a lighter too far from the ship to give us passageway, too close to let us get in between. We turn Noah's nose into the middle of the lighter's side, and the little boat gently nudges the lighter alongside, the big ship.

There is a marvelous brotherhood among the sailors. They welcome us as though they expect our mission to be friendly. They seem pleased to see us come, loth to let us go. It is a joyous pilgrimage, this fortnightly trip of ours.

But now we are passing Cherry Garden Pier, Rotherhithe. Of gardens, however, there remain no trace. Only a row of gaunt, gray-faced wharves, with glassless, shuttered windows. But there is color enough on the river. Look at that merchantman over there. See this fleet of sailing barges coming up on the tide, flaunting brilliant madder canvas, and gay with gunwales of crimson or turquoise.

We pass them slowly. The Ant, the Gnat, the Kaffir, the Snowdrop, and the Starling, and hail them as we pass. From every one of them are stretched out eager hands. We throw our packets carefully; not one has gone astray. But our cargo is all unloaded. Our task for today is done. We turn our back on Limehouse, and streak up the river toward home.

M. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their utility, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Nullification or Repeal"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have entertained so much respect for the care manifested by The Christian Science Monitor in the preparation of its matter and so high a regard for its editorial opinions that I confess to some astonishment and regret that, in a recent article to which my attention is now drawn, you repeat the totally false statement that I have advocated and sought to justify nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, while approving strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is not one semblance of truth in this accusation. I have said nothing nor written anything that could warrant any such inference.

Some time ago I was called on by a New York newspaper to explain why I thought a proposal to send federal marshals to supervise the Kentucky state election was "idiotic," while, at the same time, thinking the sending of federal agents into various states to enforce prohibition was entirely proper. The obvious answer, had I cared to treat seriously such a foolish question, was to point out the difference between the Government at Washington doing something flagrant and unlawful, such as assuming to supersede a state election, and doing something else strictly in obedience to law, such as enforcing the Federal Prohibition Act. As indicated, I gave no attention to the newspaper article. Later it was transmitted, by prearrangement, I think, in a letter from a person connected with others in an organized attempt to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the prohibition statute enacted in pursuance thereof.

The newspaper article and the letter of transmission constituted a distinct threat to revive the question of universal Negro suffrage and the "enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment." The South would abandon its convictions on the question of prohibition. In the course of my reply, I briefly recited the history of the Fifteenth Amendment in contrast with that of the Eighteenth Amendment in order to impress the conclusion that "if nullification could be justified in either event," it could better be sustained in the case of an amendment designed to destroy white civilization in a third of the nation and "ratified, if at all, at the point of the bayonet," than in the case of an amendment designed to suppress crime and ratified in an orderly way, after prolonged discussion, by four-fifths of the forty-eight states of the Union.

Then, so far from advocating nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, I distinctly asserted, as I now repeat, that the Fifteenth Amendment is accepted by all the states and nullified by none. Should either the United States, through Congress, or any state, through constitutional or legislative enactment, attempt to nullify the Fifteenth Amendment by denying or abridging the suffrage of citizens of the United States "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," the federal courts, from the lowest to the highest, would immediately invalidate such action. Hence, to talk about "enforcing" an amendment to the Constitution which is universally accepted and observed by the states is utter nonsense. Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment requires no law by Congress; but only action by the federal courts if, and whenever, Congress or any state shall attempt to nullify.

As to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, it was not involved or mentioned in my discussion of the question. This amendment to the Federal Constitution has never been nullified, as it could not be, by any state. The Congress of the United States, given by the Constitution itself complete discretion, has simply not enacted any law to reduce representation in proportion to the various abridgments of the right of suffrage which prevail in every state of the Union, notably in the matter of required residence, prepayment of taxes and the literacy test.

There are some politicians who seem to think that the South only would be deprived of representation in the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, whereas nearly all the states would suffer reprisal for their state citizenship abridgment, city, county and town residential abridgment, educational qualifications, guardianship and pauper abridgments and prepayment of taxes abridgment. Virginia has only these disqualifications and can afford to be amused at the exhibitions of sectional hatred now being manifested by the noisy Negroophiles who imagine that Virginia in any sense violates the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. CANTER GLASS. Washington, D. C.